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THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 1st June 1863.

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THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 3rd June 1863.

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Le Bon Livre and Le Mauvais Livre, coloured Lithographs after Brachart, the pair	32	0
VENITIENNE: a coloured Lithograph of much beauty	18	0
PAUL AND FLORENCE, DOMBEY. "What is it that the waves are always saying Floy?" a coloured Lithograph after Barraud	16	0

Particulars of the framed Pictures, Coloured and Plain Engravings, Photographs, Carte de Visite Pictures, &c., &c., are contained in the catalogue of Miscellanies lately published.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

SILVER PLATE AND ELECTRO SILVER WARE.

HERBERT & Co. beg respectfully to solicit the attention of residents in Bombay and at Outstations, to their unequalled Stock of Articles for the Table, comprising every description of Cruet, Pickle, Egg, Breakfast, and Tiffin Frames, Toast Racks, Muffineers, Salt-cellars, Butter Tubs, Coolers, &c., in a dozen, different varieties, Egg Warmers, Bread Baskets and Platters, Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, of the newest patterns, Steak, Curry and Chop Dishes, Patent Urns, for making Tea or Coffee, Sugar Vases, Tea Salvers and Waiters, newly designed Crumb Brushes, Bread Knives, Dish Covers, Covers of every size for Glasses and Cups, &c., Fish Carvers of new patterns, well adapted for presents, Chocolate Bowls, also useful for Broth or Soup, Drinking Cups and Mugs, Aug-dauns, *(or fire-holders for lighting Cheroots, &c.)*, Claret Jugs, Wine Flagons, Goblets, Sauce Boats, Candle sticks, Candelabra, Table Candlesticks; Chamber do., Flower Vases, Cigar Cases, Flasks, Hotwater Plates, Presentation articles for Wedding gifts, Birthday gifts, &c. &c., Ice Tongs, Marrow Scoops, and all the articles included in "*sets*" of Table Forks and Spoons, &c., including the "Prince of Wales" pattern. Novelties in Electroplate received by every Overland Mail direct from the makers.

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, AND MUG.

In several handsome and elegant patterns, richly chased or engraved, and highly finished. In morocco case, silk and velvet lined. From, Cash ... Rs. 60 to 100 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON AND PLATE.

Beautifully engraved and ornamented and very highly finished. In cases as above. From, Cash ... Rs. 70 to 115 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON. In great variety, plain or engraved, and of the best finish. Fitted in handsome morocco cases silk and velvet lined. From, Cash Rs. 15 to... 35 0

LADIES' SILVER INKSTANDS.

Small Silver Inkstands, suited for Ladies' Davenports, with Silver Scallop Shellstands, and coloured glass Ink bottles, with sliding tops, Cash ... Rs. 25 0

SILVER CIGAR CASES.

Very rich Silver Cigar Cases, with hinge and spring catch, elaborately engraved or chased, and very highly finished, with scroll for engraving crest or initials. From Cash Rs. 45 to 60 0

SILVER ELECTRO-PLATED TEA AND COFFEE SETS,

CONSISTING OF

One Silver Electro-plated Tea Pot.
One Silver Electro-plated Coffee Pot.
One Sugar Pot, *gilt inside, with Cover.*
One Milk or Cream Jug, *gilt inside, with Cover.*
From Rs. 50 the entire set. Cash.

LUND'S PATENT LEVER CORKSCREW.

Complete Rs. 3 each. Cash.

The above is of the simplest construction—very strong, and is warranted to draw every Cork neatly without effort or labour on the part of the drawer.

WINE AND SPIRIT FLASKS.

A strong serviceable Flask, covered with Wicker, with double screw-on Patent tops, the outer one forming a small drinking cup.

From Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 each. Cash.

PRINCE OF WALES' pattern Sugar Sifters, beautifully finished and gilt. Rs. 6.

ICE TONGS of best silvered plate, tastefully ornamented. Rs. 5.

MARROW SCOOPS, extra strong, thickly coated with silver. Rs. 4.

TOAST RACKS of novel patterns. Rs. 7 to 25.

DESSERT, OR FRUIT KNIVES AND FORKS.

Square Mahogany Box, containing 12 Knives and 12 Forks, silvered blades, and prongs, with best Ivory handles, all neatly fitted up with blue lining, lock and key complete... 50 0

MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, containing 12 Knives and 12 Forks, silvered blades, &c. with plain mother-O'pearl handles ... 90 0

MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, similar to the above, but with richly engraved and chased blades and prongs ... 120

N. B.—The two last Boxes contain each a large knife and fork, to match, for cutting open pines and large fruit.

MAHOGANY BOX, with two inner Trays, holding 18 pairs of highly finished Dessert Knives and Forks, richly engraved and chased blades, thickly silvered, the handles of mother O'pearl ... 175 0

ANOTHER BOX FITTED UP as the above, with 18 pairs best Dessert Knives and Forks, but of larger size and of richer design ... 190 0

ROYAL PATENTED IVORY SECURE-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.—Especial attention is invited to the Secure Ivory-Handled and Balance Sheffield Table Cutlery, which is universally admitted to be *superior to all others.*

In this invention the *Tang*, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the handle*, and is there secured by a screw.

It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

The Sheffield Steel of which the blades are manufactured is of the very best quality, and the fine Ivory handles are in the most *perfect style of manufacture*:—

Table Knives	per dozen	Rs. 22	0
Dessert Knives	"	" 17	8
Meat Carvers, one knife and one fork,	per pair	" 7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers,	ditto	7	0

N.B.—It is known throughout India that this maker's Cutlery is fully up to the guarantee given with it, and is superior to all others. H. & Co. import only one quality, the above.

HOT PLATES, either for water or sand, the lower portion being made of pewter, it is not liable to breakage, and the plate is fastened on by a *guide catch* keeping the two portions together, each complete Rs. four ... 4 0

OVAL FLUTED pattern similar to the above, but of ornamental shape and finish. The dish complete comprising the lower dish with hot water compartment—the middle dish and the cover with a shifting handle (forming another dish) ... 20 0

N. B.—The above two kinds of dishes are made of cheap metal, which keeps a white polish.

ROUND DISHES, Electro silvered in three pieces.—Viz., the hotwater well or stand; the middle part or dish; and the cover ... 40 0

ROUND DISHES, Electro silvered upon white hard metal highly ornamented, and of a superior quality, in three pieces as those last mentioned; but having a divider to fit loose into the upper dish, forming three spaces for vegetables, &c., if required. Each Rs ... 70 0

SMALL DISHES, suitable for Chops, Cutlets, Muffins, &c., composed of three pieces, i. e., warmer on feet with two handles, inner plate fitting tight on the warmer, and cover with shifting handle. Each Rs ... 50 0

*** Four of the above form a very neat set of Vegetable Dishes.

BUTTER POTS, glass, with plated under dish and cover, with ornamental knob, opaque crystal, green, canary color, &c., round and oval, from Rs. 8, 10, 12, to ... 18 0

BUTTER COOLERS, all kinds and descriptions. Farm pattern, cage pattern, lion, royal, strawberry, &c., most elegant designs and of the first quality, Rs. 18, 20, 23, 25, 28, to ... 30 0

BEST ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.

The Spoons, Forks, &c. &c., of all the patterns mentioned below, are of the very best manufacture. The fabric of every article is of the best quality of German Silver, massive in make, and thickly coated with a deposit of pure silver, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years:—

PATTERNS.

	Plain. Rs.	King's Rs.	Albert. Rs.	Lilly. Rs.	Linear. Rs.
Table Forks 🞄 doz.	27	42	42	40	36
Dessert Forks "	22	33	33	32	30
Table Spoons "	27	42	42	4	36
Dessert Spoons "	22	33	33	32	30
Tea Spoons "	14	22	22	20	18
Egg do. gilt "	12	22	22	22	18
Mustard do do. "	12	22	22	22	18
Salt do. do. "	12	20	20	20	15
Sugar Tongs each.	2½	5	5	4½	4
Sugar Spoons "	2½	5	5	4½	4
Mustard Ladles "	1½	3	3	3	3
Gravy Spoons "	5	8	8	8	6½
Soup Ladle "	9	15	15	14	12
Sauce Ladle "	3½	4½	4½	4	4
Butter Knives "	3	5	5	4½	4
Pickle Forks "	1½	3	3	3	2½

*** The articles can be supplied in small quantities, to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.

Terms, Net Cash.

CARLTON CLUB BREAKFAST FRAMES.

Three different varieties of these useful and very pretty articles are now available, viz: Vine Leaf Pattern with cut glass Salt Tray, silver mounted Mustard, and silver mounted Pepper, both bottles of cut glass of the clearest crystal, the frame and ornamental handle beautifully chased and shaped,—a very handsome present. Rs. 12.

Vine Pattern Carlton Frame with long Pepper Castor, Salt Tray, and Mustard, all of best glass, similar to the above. Rs. 10.

Carlton House Pattern, three frosted glasses with silvered and gilt Spoons fitted in a raised stand of silvered plate, each for Pepper, Salt and Mustard, the handle of a bird pattern ornament. Each Rs. 6.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW,—

Continued.

FRESH INVOICES JUST LANDED.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC URNS FOR MAKING TEA OR COFFEE.—These useful articles have become highly popular in Bombay, and are in universal demand. The following list of Urns compose the present stock on hand:—

BLOCK TIN ELEGANT SEAMLESS URN, as bright as silver, not in the least liable to get out of order or become damaged in the course of wear and tear among native servants.

To hold one Pint	Rs. 8	0
" " " " Registered	9	0
" " " " with measure	9	8
" " " " Extra strong	10	0

About twenty, of each of the above varieties, to select from.

To hold two Pints	12	0
" " " " Registered	12	8
" " " " with measure and extra strong	13	0

Twenty of this Pattern.

To hold three Pints	15	0
" " " " Registered	16	0
" " " " Extra strong and ornamented.	17	0
To hold four Pints	20	0
" " " " Superior	22	0
" " " " Extra measure	23	0
To hold six Pints	28	0
" " " " Ornamented	29	0
" " " " Extra filter	31	0

A few only, of the above two sizes, are available.

COPPER BRONZED, with Silver-Plated Lever Tap, superior make, and very handsome.

To hold one Pint,—Plain	Rs. 22	0
" " " " Ornamented	24	0
" " " " Superior	25	8
To hold two Pints	27	0
" " " " New model	29	8
" " " " Extra finish	32	0
To hold three Pints	35	0
" " " " best Patterns	40	0

This class (Bronzed) will be found very durable,—about twenty only, in hand.

BRITANNIA METAL, warranted a superior article; the quality of this metal is hard and resembles polished silver.

To hold one Pint	20	0
" " " " New model	22	8
" " " " Extra funnel	25	0
To hold two Pints	28	0
" " " " Superior	30	8
" " " " Improved Pattern	32	0
To hold four Pints	42	8
" " " " Double filters	46	0
To hold six Pints	56	8

ELECTRO-PLATED, and richly engraved, very suitable for presents, being a novelty, at the same time a valuable and indispensable article of daily use.

To hold one Pint	30	0
" " " " Elegantly ornamented	35	0
To hold two Pints	40	0
" " " " Superior	45	0
To hold four Pints with double filters, &c., very handsomely finished	65	0

N. B.—The whole of the above are warranted "Loysel's Patent." *Beware of spurious imitations.*

For the convenience of Constituents the following Estimates are given of

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.

In full Sets and in half Sets.

The Spoons and Forks may be had in Full sets and Half sets, according to the following Table.

A FULL SET, COMPRISING:—	Plain. Rs.	Linear. Rs.	King's Rs.	Albert. Rs.	Lilly. Rs.
12 Table Spoons 12 Table Forks 12 Dessert Spoons 12 Dessert Forks 12 Tea Spoons 4 Salt Spoons 6 Egg Spoons 2 Mustard Spoons 1 Soup Ladle 2 Sauce Ladles 2 Gravy Spoons 1 Sugar Spoon 1 Butter Knife	155	208	243	243	232
A HALF SET, COMPRISING:—					
6 Table Spoons 6 Table Forks 6 Dessert Spoons 6 Dessert Forks 6 Tea Spoons 2 Salt Spoons 3 Egg Spoons 1 Mustard Spoon 1 Soup Ladle 1 Sauce Ladle 1 Gravy Spoon 1 Sugar Spoon 1 Butter Knife	85	114	134	134	127

A MAHOGANY BOX elegantly fitted up with a complete set as above of the King's Pattern;—carefully arranged with a divided partition to lift out displaying the whole service. The box is neatly lined and measures 18 in. by 12 by 6 deep, the lid has a blank shield for name or device. Rs. 250.

☞ The above is worthy of notice; the plate being of the very best quality;—forms a handsome present.

BREAD PLATTERS.

BREAD PLATTERS, of best Swiss Maple Wood, full size, with handsomely carved borders of various mottoes and designs, a few of which are detailed below:—

"STAFF OF LIFE."
"WASTE NOT, WANT NOT."
"SPEED THE PLOUGH."
"TE DEUM LAUDAMUS."
"OUR DAILY BREAD."
&c. &c. &c.

Some are *without* mottoes on the borders, but have surrounding scroll work of Wheat ears and Wheat blades, and some with Wheat ears and blades with Poppy heads and leaves combined, forming a very elegant work of art. From Rs. 6, 8, and 10 each.

N. B.—It must be clearly understood that the above are of the best fabric and workmanship.

BREAD KNIVES, with the London-made Bread Blade, and with handsomely carved best Swiss Maple Wood Handles strongly ferruled, and in every way suitable to accompany the Platters. From Rs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 each.

UNITED SERVICE MUFFINEER FOR "PEPPER," "SALT," AND "CAYENNE."

The article is of the best Nickel Silver, richly Silver electro-plated; the lining is of superior slab-glass of thick and substantial manufacture, not in the least liable to breakage, and is admirably adapted for cleanliness and utility. The superior Slab-glass is of Opaque Light Green for "Pepper," of Opaque Cream White for "Salt, and of Blue for "Cayenne." Price Rs. 6 each, or Rs. 15 the set of three.

PORTABLE TABLE SERVICES,

Comprising the following:—3 Table Spoons, 3 Table Forks, 3 Dessert Spoons, 3 Dessert Forks, 3 Tea Spoons, 3 Egg ditto, 2 Salt ditto, 1 Mustard ditto, all of the plain pattern, and of the richest Electro-Silver ware. Also 3 Table and 3 Dessert Knives, a pair best Electro-plated Muffineers, a pair ditto Salt Cellars, with glass liners, and a handsome Mustard Pot, with ditto. Cash Price—Net, Rs 80.

Beefsteak Dishes, of best Britannia Metal.

Plain oblong and fluted oval Dishes, with warmers, of Britannia metal, each in three pieces. Per set of four. Cash Rs. 75.

AUGDANS.

Handsome Table Augdans of best Electro-Silver ware, richly chased, plated, and finished. Cash, Rs. 10, 12, to 15 each.

Handsome Double Branch Table Pedesta's, with shifting branches and centre to form a single Table Pedestal at pleasure; very richly plated, chased, and ornamented. Per pair, Cash, Rs. 150.

FISH CARVERS.

In neat morocco cases, with round ends, silk and velvet lined.

Fish Carvers of various elegant patterns, having handsome pierced and engraved blades, and richly ornamented handles, of best Electro-silver plate. Rs. 20, 28, 30, 35 to 45.

PICKLE FRAMES.

Rich 2-bottle Pickle Frames, with rich chased and pierced sides, and massive cut-crystal jars; best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished. Cash, Rs. 50.

Ditto 3-bottle ditto, open pattern, with beaded belt and ornamented handle, having jars of best cut glass—a handsome article. Cash, Rs. 70.

Elegant 2-bottle ditto of neat and handsome patterns, with cut-glass bottles; best plated on Nickel Silver. Cash, Rs. 30 to 50.

Cruet Frames of other neat and well approved patterns, too numerous to detail; best plated on Nickel Silver, with 3, 4, 5, and 6 cut-glass bottles and of good finish. Cash, Rs. 20 to 40.

Cruet Frames with a "bell" in the centre, which strikes upon the handle being gently pressed down.

[These cruets are of new invention (the 7-bottle cruets revolve). Rs. 34 to 50.]

Electro-Silver Dish Covers in sets of 4, 5, 6, and 10 as follows: 20 inches; 18 inches: 16 inches: 14 inches: and 12 inches, &c.

Very elegant plain single dome Dish Covers, with hollow rim and rich bead mounted border and handles; best plated on Nickel Silver and highly finished. In sets of four as above. Cash, Rs. 300.

Very handsome ditto, with rich Grecian engraving, and beaded rim and handles. Best plated and finished as above. Per set Cash, Rs. 300.

Very neat Dish Covers, plain single dome, with engraved shield and beaded rim and handles. Ditto ditto Cash, Rs. 250.

Silver Electro-plated New Dish Covers, Lion pattern, in sets of 4 only. Rs. 150.

N. B.—Of excellent White Metal, Silver Electro-plated. Attention is directed to the striking Pattern of this new Dish Cover, and which, as will be observed, is manufactured at a remarkably moderate price.

Rampart Row, May 1863. HERBERT & Co.

Notices.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Dovercourt*, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective Cargo, failing which they will be landed by Captain Heigho at the Custom House, at their expense and risk, who will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after it leaves the Ship.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—No attention having been paid to the above Advertisement, Captain Heigho begs to inform Consignees that he has landed a number of Packages, the new Custom's regulations, and the near approach of the monsoon season not permitting any delay.

2nd June 1863.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that a LARGE QUANTITY OF CARGO landed from the Steamers of the British I. Steam N. Company Limited is lying on the Carnac Bunder unclaimed.

Consignees are requested to take delivery and remove them before the Monsoon sets in, as the Company will not hold themselves responsible for damage or loss.

A List of the cargo may be seen at the Agents Office.

W. NICOL, & Co.
Agents B. I. S. N. Company Limited.

Bombay, 25th May 1863.

NOTICE.—All Goods from the *Morayshire*, for which notice to take delivery has been given, but for which Boats have not been sent by the respective parties, have been landed by our Muccudum, and are now lying at the Custom-house at the expense and risk of the concerned, from the time of leaving the Ship's side.

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for the Captain.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Belle Isle*, Captain J. B. Babot, from London, are requested to apply immediately for their respective Consignments, which are being now landed at the risk and expense of Consignees; no deliveries will be made until landing charges had been paid.

STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co., Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Call of Rupees 21-13-1 or £2 per Share, on the Shares now Rs. 65-7-3 or £6 paid, making Rupees 87-4-4 or £8 per Share called up.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Shareholders of this Company in India, holding Shares upon which Rs. 65-7-3 or £6 per Share have been already called, are required to pay a further instalment of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share upon each such share (making Rs. 87-4-4 or £8 per Share paid) on or before the 14th July next, at the Bank of Bombay, and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 14th July, the holders of the Shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their Shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845.

A circular letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

By order,
W. R. HOARE, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 1st June 1863.

THE FIRM OF JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE & CO.

OOTACAMUND, NEILGHERRIES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Interest and Responsibility of SORABJEE BURJORJEE, and DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE JASAWALAH, in the above Firm, have ceased from this day, and that all the debts due to and by the said Firm up to this day will be received and paid by PESTONJEE NASSERWANJEE BOTTLEWALA and CAWASJEE JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALA.

(Signed) SORABJEE BURJORJEE.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE.
PESTONJEE NASSERWANJEE.
CAWASJEE JAMSETJEE.

Bombay, 14th May 1863.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Notice is hereby given, that JAMSETJEE RUTTONJEE BISNEY of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of Ruttonjee Byramjee Bisney of Calcutta, Parsee merchant, deceased, has contracted with Dr. JOSEPH CAMILLO LISBOA, to sell that piece or parcel of Land with the three Messuages, or Dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Chundunwady, Girgaum Road, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, admeasuring 485 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed and registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 490, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 26, 28, and 163, and is bounded on or towards the North by the property of Nowrojee Byramjee Khan, on or towards the West by the Breach Candy Road, on or towards the South by the property of Ragoonath Wittoba, and on or towards the East partly by the property of Ramchunder Wittojee, and partly by the property of Pandoorung Deenanathjee. Persons having any claim on the said property are required to make the same known to Mr. KEIR, Solicitor for the purchaser, at his Office, Meadow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim—Dated this 18th day of May 1863. C. KEIR, Purchaser's Solicitor.

For Sale.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—A desirable Property at Bandora. Apply to Jehangeer Nowrojee H.M. Dockyard.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by Robert Cocks & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—A first-rate Telescope Rifle. By Robertson. Price Rs. 400.

McCOMBIE and WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—250 Barrels Fresh American Flour, Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—216 Cases Fresh AMERICAN TOBACCO, 2s. and 10s. of superior quality. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—A shipment of CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, just landed ex *Glee Maiden*. Apply to Messrs. GEORGE POLLEXFEN & Co., Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—Yellow, White, and Saltwater Bar Soap.
Refined Cocoanut Oil, Tallow Oil, &c.
Tallow, Axle, and Cart Grease.
Rolf Brimstone, Blasting Powder.
Refined Saltpetre.
Cotton Waste.
Tinned Lead Piping.
Stop and Bib brass Cocks from ½ inch to 2 inches.
Piping laid down.

G. BURSTALL & Co., Chinchpoogly.

FOR SALE, ex *Lord Raglan* just arrived:—

A small shipment of Galvanized Corrugated Iron, also Plain and Fluted Zinc.
Nails, Screws, Bolts, &c.
Contractors' and Miners' Tools, Bar Iron, Steel, and Tiles.

FLETCHER and MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

TO BE SOLD.—On board the Ship *Shannon*, 40 Tierces of INDIAN MESS BEEF and 20 barrels of PORK in excellent order, apply to Captain Hansworth on board, or to Cursetjee & Eduljee Dorashes, opposite David Sassoon.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP "THAMES."—Under instructions from Messrs. Leckie & Co., Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. will submit for Sale by Public Auction, on a day to be hereafter named, the fine British Ship *Thames*, of 858 Tons register, with Stores and Sails complete, as she now lies in Bombay Harbour.

ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co.

No. 23, Marine Street, Bombay, 26th May 1863.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—By order of the Executors of the late Duncan Dunbar, Esquire, Acting under the directions of the Court of Chancery, the fine British Ship *Thames*, 858 Tons Register, as she now lies in Bombay Harbor, well found in Stores, Sails, &c.

For further particulars, apply to

LECKIE & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the Ship *Thames*.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

The property of the Dekkan Oil Press Company.

CONSISTING of a pair of BRAMAH HYDRAULIC PRESSES, with a set of Pumps, a Bruising Machine, and their respective fittings; the whole consigned to order by Craig, Fullerton & Co., of Paisley. Also, a number of Oil Tanks, and Cans of sizes.

The above, with the Land and Premises, which are eligibly situated, are worthy the attention of speculators. For particulars apply to W. LESTER, Manager.

Poona, 26th May 1863.

SALE of valuable COFFEE ESTATES in Ceylon belonging to the late Duncan Dunbar, Esq.—The Executors to the late Duncan Dunbar, Esq., acting under the authority of the Court of Chancery, propose to offer at Public Sale in London, in July next, the following important Coffee Estates, viz.:—

TELLISAGAALLA, situate in the district of Kotmalie containing bout 310 acres, of which 220 acres are planted, and in full bearing.

YALLABENDE-OYA, situated also in the district of Kotmalie, containing about 300 acres, of which 180 acres are in full bearing, and about 40 acres young coffee.

KEHELWATTE, situate in the district of Kaduganawa, containing about 235 acres, of which 142 acres are planted and in full bearing and 54 acres young coffee.

DUNBAR, situate in the district of Dickoya, a new Estate, containing about 1120 acres, of which about 200 are planted and in bearing, 100 young coffee.

These well-known valuable properties having been carefully looked after, are in excellent order, and will be sold together with the plant, tools, pulpers, water wheels, and all the dead stock.

Further particulars and conditions will be announced in future advertisements. Meanwhile any information may be obtained of Messrs. DICKSON, LATHAM & Co., Colombo, or of the Executors, 27, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—Required by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, a FOREMAN to take charge of the Company's Stores at the Boree Bunder. Applications, with testimonials, to be forwarded to the Acting Storekeeper at the Offices, Lall Bagh.

J. B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Lall Bagh, 3rd June 1863.

NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the supply of IRON WIRE ROPE FENCING for the grounds of the Byculla Club as follows:—

East side—150 yards length.
South side—one length 101 yards.
" one length 220 yards.

The fence to be composed of five lines of wire rope with bar iron standards, and straining posts.

The Tenders to state further the charge for erecting, and the time required.

Tenders addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Byculla Club, will be received up to the 12th instant.

Byculla Club, 3rd June 1863.

Books, &c. for Sale.

THE Bombay Army List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st March 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

"GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES." NATIONAL SONG WITH CHORUS.

MUSIC and words in English and Welsh as sung by SIMS REEVES. Price Rs. 2-4. Only a few copies.

Bombay *Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

KINGLAKE'S CRIMEA.

Third Edition.

HERBERT & Co. have a few Copies to spare of this highly popular Work. Price Rs. twenty-four (24) *Cash.*

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY FOR JUNE 1863,

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24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BARCLAY'S BROWN STOUT in Quarts, bottled by John Stone & Co., for sale. Apply to

LYON, BROTHERS, & Co.

CUNLIFF'S Claret	Rs. 36
" Sherry	" 25
Ronaldson's Sherry	" 23

REMINGTON & Co.

May 29, 1863.

JUST ARRIVED.

JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS beg to invite attention to the following, just received ex *Salamanca, Bonne Marie* and *J. J. Dussumier*, and they would solicit early orders from their constituents.

Chillingworth's Crown Claret; a small consignment.
Brandy, Jules Robin's Henry Monnie's and Dunkin's.
Jules Mumin's Champagne in pints and quarts.
Burgoff's Hock and Moselle in ditto ditto.
John Moir's Jams and Jellies in tins.
Fruits in Brandy and Syrup.
French Patties of every variety.
The names of the suppliers will be their recommendation.

Also a small and choice assortment of Tucker's Lamps, so well and favorably known here.

18th February, 1863.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of George S. King & Co.

PER "J. J. DUSSIMIER."—McCOMBIE and WRIGHT, Mess and General Agents, have a fresh stock of—

MUMM'S VINE LEAF BRANDY.
MUMM'S first-class CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
Apply at No. 1, Church Gate Street.

CHAMPAGNE IMPERIAL, First Quality, Jules Mumm and Company, Rheims, Shipped by J. J. Bordes, ship owner and sole Importer Bordeaux.

The only genuine Champagne of this Brand for sale at the Godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT. Price Rs. 42 per Dozen

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—
Cognac, real French,
Burgundy, Beaujolais.
Champagne, Ruinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Guestier's, Beychevelle.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortissos'.

Also, Westley Richard's new Breach-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.

A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED can confidently recommend the following Wines, &c., just to hand:—
Very Superior Sparkling MOSELLE.
Do. do. CHAMPAGNE.
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry.
Do. Excellent Golden.
Do. Excellent Pale.
PORT, Old, very superior.
HOCK, Sparkling.
Do. Still.
CLARETS, good Breakfast and Dinner Wines.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine.
BURGUNDY, Red "Hermitage."
Do. do. "St. George."
VERMOUTH, Bitter.
BRANDIES, Sundry marks, well selected.
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of FOUR Dozen Quarts and SIX Dozen Pints.

5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—		
Black Seal ... Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. White do. ... Good Dinner Wines	"	" 24
Brown do. Yellow do.	"	" 22
MADEIRA, very old	"	" 42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ... Quarts	"	" 30
Do. Do. ... Pints	"	" 15
Red Seal ... Quarts	"	" 24
Do. Do. ... Pints	"	" 13
CLARET—		
Chateux Margux	"	" 34
Leoville	"	" 28
St. Julien	"	" 22
Medoc	"	" 16
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality ... A. DePaul ... Quarts	"	" 40
Do. ... A. DePaul ... Pints	"	" 21
Do. ... J. C. Morizet ... Quarts	"	" 36
Do. ... do ... Pints	"	" 19
HOCK—		
Sparking and Still (Dembar & Jordan, Coblentz Rhine)	"	" 38
MOSELLE do do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	"	" 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do	"	" 18
CURACOA	"	" 42
MARASCHINO	"	" 40
CHERRY BRANDY	"	" 30
SPIRITS—		
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	"	"
Do. ... Julies Robins (30 year old)	"	" 50
Rum ... Fine old Jamaica	"	" 20
Gin—Old Tom ... Booth, London	"	"
Do. ... Hollands, in cases	"	"
WHISKEY ... Glenlivat, Crabbie	"	" 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—The undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of,

BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most recent improvements.
FOCUSSING SCREEN DARK SLIDE, &c.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT LENSES.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S LANDSCAPE LENSES.
A Water tight BATH in Mahogany Case.
A strong OAK PRINTING FRAME.
Two STEREOSCOPIC PLATE BOXES.
A folding CAMERA STAND.

The whole of the above fitted neatly and compactly into Pine Travelling Case with Lock and Key, Rs. 350, net cash.

SETS OF APPARATUS similar to the above but with Lerebour's Lenses instead of Ross's, Rs. 260 nett cash.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 4th June 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 1/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	225 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	100 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	140 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	23 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	42 ex divd.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	30 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	1000 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	102 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 23,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs.250dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share ...	Rs4,800p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	500 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 350 disct.
Manockji Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 110 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	......	
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs 25,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 500 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	104
" Loan 1835-36 Loan 1842-43 Loan 1854-55	99¾
New Five per Cent. Loan	109¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	118¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4¼
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	107¼
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 5s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To China To Clyde To Hull	No enquiry.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (3rd June 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	475 to 477
New Dhollera, (ready.)	"	465 to 466
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	465 to 466
New Oomravuttee	"	418 to 420
Old Compta	"	430 to 432
Old Dharwar Sawginned	"	530 to 535
New Barsee, and Nuggur	"	415 to 418
New Varavul	"	418 to 420
New Khandeish	"	405 to 408
New Poratchee	"	438 to 440
New Accote	"	435 to 436
New Mangalore	"	430 to 435

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,580 to 1,600.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6-7 to 6-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat		7-1 to 7-2
Gingelly mixed (Black	"	32 to 33
and White)	"	37 to 38
Niger	"	27 to 28

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d. per Rupee.	
" 4 do.		2s. 0⅜d.	do.
" 3 do.		2s. 0¼d.	do.
" 2 do.		2s. 0⅛d.	do.
" 1 do.		2s. 0d.	do.
" on demand		1s. 11⅞d.	do.
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11⅞d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ½ per cent.
Hours of business........ 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation a negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 7th May 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England.
The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz. :—

6 month's sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	0½d. per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0⅜d. "
3 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d. "
2 Do.	at 2s.	0⅛d. "
1 Do.	at 2s.	0 1/16d. "
On demand	at 2s.	

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay 8th May 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON ; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0d.	"
On Demand	1s. 11⅞d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-56 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	" 2-53 "	"
On Demand	" 2-50 "	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rup.	
" " " " 4	do.	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
" " " " 3	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" " " " 2	do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
" " " " 1	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
On Scotland On Ireland	On demand ...1s. 11⅞d.	do.	

Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6	₩ cent ₩ anm.			
do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of Withdrawal no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0⅜d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 2 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	
" On demand	1s. 11⅞d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight	1s. 11⅞d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

Bombay, 8th May 1863. R. D. PEEBLES, Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE........ LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0⅜d.
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.
" 2 months' sight	2s.	0⅛d.
" 1 month's sight	2s.	
" On demand	1s.	11⅞d.
Circular Notes	1s.	11⅞d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for	3 months certain	3 per cent per annum.		
Do.	" 6	"	" 5	"
Do.	" 12	"	" 6	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6	months' sight	2s.	0½d. per Rupee.	
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto	on demand	ditto	1s.	11⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays........10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 15th May 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on

demand	2 per ct. per ann.		
Fixed Deposits for 6 months	5	do.	do.
Ditto Do. 12 do.	6	do.	do.

Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities	11 per cent
On other Securities	12 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d. per Rupee	
Ditto 3 ditto.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto 2 ditto.	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
Ditto 1 ditto.	2s.		do.
On demand	1s.	11⅞d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or nvested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in ndia; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Secuirties out of safe custody, ½ per cent commission.

Hours of business ....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
June 3	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat 2 June.
	Montrose	Neeman	Stockholm 13 Feb.
	Defiance	Symons	London 3 March.
	Tilly (s)	Clayton	Colombo 25 May.
	Coromandel (s)	Carew	Kurrachee 31 May.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taylor	Surat 2 June.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
June 3	Powerful	Nixon	Coromandel Coast.
	Prince Consort	Aitchann	London.
	Edmundsbury	Varley	Coromandel Coast.
	Kusrovie	Gray	Hongkong.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—Mr. G. A. Sweny, 4th Regt K. O.; and fifty-two natives.

Per Steamer *Tilly*, from Malabar Coast.—Mr. Dalzell; Mr. and Mrs. Hickman; Mr. Melville; Mr. Auchinleck; Mr. Grindley; Lieut. Cuppage; Lieut. Barton; Ensign Neill; Ensign Goan; Lieut. Seaton; Mr. Miahli; Captain Wilson; Captain Medhurst; Mr. Brock; Dr. McMaster; Ensign Winslow; Ensign Hodges; Mr. Lacey; Dr. Lisboa; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Viegas; Mr. Shereira; Mr. Watson; Major and Mrs. Carnegy; Mr. Coker; Dr. Impey; 115 Convicts and Guards; and several natives.

Per H. M.'s Steamer *Coromandel*, from Kurrachee.—Surgeon Major Andrews; Major Southey; Captain Disbrowe; Lieut. Beville; Lieut. Paul; Lieut. Martin; Mr. Grey; six Medical Subordinates; 16 European Non-Commissioned Rank and File; 2 Women, and 4 Children; 1 European Convict (Mr. Jackson), 42 Native Convicts, and 13 Policemen.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Mr. Short and 3 children, and 35 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—Ninety-six natives.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The Ship *Paterson*, Lamble, bound to London, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, for Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 3RD JUNE 1863.

For London.

Conway.—15 packages Jumalgota, 20 cwt., Jumnadass Vizlall.

Wellington.—24 cases Chundroose, 48 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs., Govindram Luckmeram; 207 packages Coffee, 335 cwt., Robinson and Co.

Mystery.—10 bags Coffee, 15 cwt., Dewchund Premjee.

Scotland—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 222 cases Gum Arabic, 499¼ cwt., Stearns, Hobart and Co.

Morayshire.—1,130 bags Linseed, 965 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 1,731 bags Linseed, 3,091 cwt. 8 lbs., Remington and Co.; 20 cases Sundries, Leckie and Co.

For Liverpool.

Lillies.—33 bales Cotton, 115½ cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.

Peter Maxwell.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber; 75 bales Coir Cable, 150 cwt., Damjee Pursotum; 115 bales Wool, 345 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.

General Simpson.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muthooradass Soorjee; 47 bales Wool, 141 cwt., Bhimjee Canjee.

John Stuart.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Dhinshaw Bhicajee; 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Nattaram Poonjaram.

King of Italy.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 58 bales Cotton, 203 cwt., Pestonjee Jeewanjee.

Ambrose.—75 bales Cotton, 200 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

Henry Moore.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee.

Venus.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., A. Bell and Co

Henry Fornie.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Bavelaw.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee.

Albion.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Runchore Megjee; 250 bales Cotton, 850 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee.

Sir Charles Napier.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and Co.; 75½ bales Cotton, 264¼ cwt., Damjee Samjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt.; 5 bales Wool, 15 cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosman; 50 bags Surzee Seed, 75 cwt., Runchore Megjee.

Culloden.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Damodur Cursondass; 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Pragjee Jewraz.

Fleur de Lis.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Remington and Co.

Matheran.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; loose Buffaloe Horns, 125 cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

Floating Light.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.

Tim Whiffler.—90 bales Wool, 270 cwt., Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy.

Sea Queen.—310 bales Cotton, 1,085 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.; 1,700 bags Rapeseed, 2,550 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

John Linn.—600 bags Rapeseed, 900 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Bolden Lawn.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt.. Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy.

Forganhall.—233 bags Sursee Seed, 349 cwt., Juvareelall Woomeasunker.

Clifton Belle.—35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Pursotum Tersy; 500 bundles Sursee Seed, 250 cwt., Jeatha Punjoo.

Bulwark.—65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Khutow Khimjee; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Nursy Mowjee.

Rajah of Cochin.—701 bales Cotton, 2,453½ cwt., Hormusjee Bomanjee and Co.; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Nensy Curumsy; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Nursy Mowjee.

Castilian.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Chutoorbhooz Nursy.

Sam Mendel.—701 bales Cotton, 2,453½ cwt., Hormusjee Bomanjee and Co.

Africana.—900 bags Myrabolams, 450 cwt., Vulubdass Balmukundass; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Mohmud Ramjee; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Jeatha Punjoo.

A[illegible].—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Gullabdass Cullianjee and Co.

Broughton Hall.—82 bales Cotton, 217 cwt., Rugoonathjee Ramdass.

South Carolina.—3½ bales Cotton, 12½ cwt., Nowrojee Ardaseer Dawvur.

North.—235 bundles Country Galls, 117½ cwt., Soonderjee Damjee.

South.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Ebram Noordin and Co.

Euphrates.—14 bales Rags, 49 cwt., Jooma Natha.

For New York.

Anne Armstrong.—500 bags Linseed, 750 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of May 25, announced the arrivals of the *Hoisa*, Markwell, from Liverpool 18th February; *Southern Cross*, Lyall, from London 31st January; touched at Downs 8th February; *Australian*, and *Hampden*, (particulars not received).

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 3.

Dennis, Colonel J. B., Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Ahmedabad.
Medhurst, Captain, 95th Regt., on duty, from Calcutta.
Stevens, Lieut. H. C., 4th Madras Light Cavalry, on leave, from Saugor.
McMaster, Assistant Surgeon V. M., Inniskilling Dragoons, to rejoin, from Madras.
Wilson, Captain C., Madras Staff Corps, to join, from Ootacamund.
Forbes, Lieut. J. P., 3rd Regt. N. I., on leave, from Tanna.
Arbuthnot, Ensign W. S., 108th Regt. on duty, from Secunderabad.
Justin, Ensign P., 108th Regt., on duty, from Secunderabad.
Watson, Lieut. Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, from Belgaum.
Sweny, Lieut. G. A., 4 K. O. Regt., on leave, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 3.

Stock, Lieut. H. J., H. M.'s 6th Regt. N. I., to join, to Dhoolia.
Wilson, Captain C., Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Kamptee.
Bennett, Lieut., Bombay Army, on duty, to Poona.
Sweny, Lieut. G. A., 4 Regt. K. O., on leave, to Poona.
Sandwith, Major, Deputy J. A. General, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JUNE 3RD, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 18th Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Committee, of which Major Kempt, 103rd Regiment, is President, is dissolved.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN YOUNG.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 3rd June 1863.

Mr. A. P. Young is appointed to command the *Goolanar*, from 1st instant, vice Parker appointed Port Officer at Sedashewghur.

Mr. G. Leishman is appointed 1st Officer of the *Ajdaha*, and Mr. C. King, 2nd Officer of the *Ajdaha*, from the 1st instant.

Letters to the Editor.

LIGHTING THE HARBOUR.

SIR,—In your remarks on Monday on the plans submitted to Government by Captain Barker and D. J. Kennelly, Esq., for the lighting of the Bombay Harbour, you say, "the plan of the latter gentleman, is one which from what seems its peculiar merits, ought to have been extensively made known to the shipping interests of this port, and on which the opinions of the shipmasters ought to have been taken before the Commission submitted its report to Government, and it is clear that, by officially submitting it to the Commission, Government intended that it should be thus treated." Now, Sir, I think I can enlighten you a little in this matter—first, as to the dangers of the plan proposed by Mr. Kennelly, second, as to the persons to whom the plan *was* submitted, thirdly, as to the intentions of Government in submitting the plans to the Commission, and fourthly, as to the composition and decision of the Commission. On this last point I might remark I am at one with you. First, "The plan proposed by Mr. Kennelly are beyond the dangers they are intended to point out :"—Let us examine this position :—

Mr. Kennelly by removing the outer-light-ship creates a danger that every Nautical man acquainted with the Harbour of Bombay shudders at. This light was to be placed by him in a position, that would, if adopted, have sent many a vessel during the S. W. monsoon, either on the end of the S. W. prong, or into Back bay, and any one who has been long resident in Bombay remembers with awe the wreck of the ship *Natalie* in Back-bay in the year 1859. This light is proposed to be placed by him in a position North 49°-50′ East, 10-25 miles from the Direction Light, and when he proposes such a plan he cannot be aware that the freshes running out of the Harbour during the monsoon creates a most dangerous current in the direction of the S. W. prong. The inner light which also marks the position of a rock visible at low water spring tides was to have been removed, and more fatal error still, the light now exhibited as the Colaba light-house to be put out, so that a vessel coming from the north, if she should be so unfortunate as to steer for the fair way light, which was to lie over the S. W. prong, must have become an inevitable wreck. In the south-west monsoon such a vessel would require to run down to the southward in order to pick up the direction light, and when she had found it would have had to steer for the fair way-light which she would rarely at that season of the year be able to see.

It is a fact, so well known, that it is almost needless to state—that vessels, making Bombay in the S. W. monsoon are frequently, for days together, without sights, so that it is impossible, to determine whether you are to the north or south of the direction light, more especially as you can carry the same depth of water for miles southward as well as northward. A vessel steering from the position of the Direction Light to that of the fairway Light N 49-50 E. during the monsoon, with an ebb-tide, and strong freshes, would run the most imminent risk of getting on the S. W. prong as before explained, and if with an ebb-tide and a *strong* wind from the N. E. he would be scarcely able to avoid running on the sunken rock which is now marked by the position of the inner light ship. After the erection of the two light houses proposed by him, and the removal of the light house and light ships, we should have three lights only, one 7 miles, and another 3½ miles *within* the danger, and the direction light 11 miles *without* the danger. Then again the direction light house erected on piles, and the chamber for the occupants 14 feet above high water as proposed, let me ask how often would the sea during the monsoon permit intercourse with the light house. The answer to this is *rarely or ever.* I must give Mr. K. every credit for wishing to be useful, but in this case he has entirely overshot the mark. No man can expect to be practically acquainted with such a subject, who has not had experience of sailing in and out of harbour during such a period as the S. W. monsoon, trying alike to the skill and patience of the most experienced men in our Pilot service, and the shipmasters of the port, whose evidence is all in all in such a case. No one in their senses would contend that the harbour of Bombay is not most dangerous in the monsoon, hence the necessity of stationing the Pilot brig at the entrance of the harbour at that period. The reasons for the removal of the light-house to the end or near the end of the S. W. prong are yearly becoming stronger, as buildings with high chimnies are erected. The long chimney on Victoria Bunder, at Colaba, painted the same colour as the light-house, and not much unlike it in shape, is a most dangerous rival to the light house, and is frequently, if not always taken by strangers for the light-house, until they come very close to the harbour. This chimney ought to be painted some other colour. Grey has, I believe, been suggested by the authorities that be.

The plan proposed by Captain Barker, does not take away a single light. It removes the present light at Colaba to a position of manifest security to the ships coming from the north, and places another upon a point, at once discernable from a long distance, 7 miles to the windward of the danger, and useful as a landmark at all times and seasons.

Now as to my second point "the persons to whom the plan should have been extensively submitted"—The merchants and ship captains. The merchants of the port of Bombay, or indeed of any port, can know nothing of taking a ship in or out of harbour, any more than a man who buys and sells coals can be expected to know which is the best way to excavate a pit-shaft. The Captains who were in Bombay harbour at the time of submitting the plans to Government, *were all* consulted as to the merits of the two plans, pamphlets explaining Capt. Barker's, and others explaining Mr. Kennelly's scheme *were sent to every ship in the Harbour,* and each Captain solicited to vote, and the result was that *but one Captain,* out of a very large number then in port, *approved of, and voted for Mr. Kennelley's,* and that one, when it was explained to him, that the existing lights were to be put out or removed, saving only the Dolphin Light, called for the paper he had signed, and retracted his former adhesion to the plan of Mr. Kennelly.

Now, Sir, as to the intentions of Government in sending this plan before the Commission, I think I need say nothing, for it must now be clear to you that your premises on this head were wrong, but I will simply remark under my fourth heading, that the muddled decision of the Commission cannot be wondered at, when the professional abilities of the members are considered. On looking over the names of the Commission, I find but three persons, really competent to judge of nautical matters upon it. And this self-sufficient Commission having a Commissioner of Customs, a Merchant, a representative of the Chamber of Commerce, the Agent of Lloyds, a Colonel of Engineers, all of whom as a matter of course totally ignorant of sailing in or out of the harbour, to say nothing of others whose duty has not called them to move about the harbour, comes to a decision on a most momentuous matter, affecting the lives of hundreds of our brave fellow-countrymen, and property to an alarming extent, without deigning to call for one *iota* of evidence, or venturing to ask the opinions of men whose lives have been spent in learning and avoiding the dangers of the harbour, viz., the merchant Captains of the port. The question of cost is not one that should have been permitted to influence the decision of Government, whose plainest duty it is to light the harbour, and exhibit its dangers in the most conspicuous and most efficient manner possible.—Yours truly,

A SEAMAN.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Ramandroog, on the 23rd May, the wife of Captain Pringle, 35th Regt. N. I., of a son.

At Bangalore, on the 28th May, the wife of Lieut. Colonel G. Staple Dobbie, H. M. 14th Regt. N. I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Mysore, on the 25th May, by the Rev. S. A. Godfrey, Mr. Joseph Callaghan Ball, Translator in the Superintendent's Cutcherry, to Wilhelmina, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Hardey, in the service of H. H. the Maha Rajah of Mysore.

DEATH.

At Bolarum, on the 20th May, Mr. Alexander Murray, aged 26 years.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "BENARES," will be closed on TUESDAY, the 9th June 1863, at 7 o'clock A. M. An After Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fees of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 4 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE :

	Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
" ½ "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" ¾ "	" 0 14 0	......
" 1 "	" 1 0 0	0 8 0
" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE per steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month, The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

REVISED MEMORANDUM OF DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF OVERLAND AND CHINA MAILS DURING THE YEAR 1863.

FOR ENGLAND (during the Monsoon,) 9th and 24th at 7 A.M.

FOR CHINA, AND FOR AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—14 and 29—9 A.M.

FOR SIND.—About 10 and 26—12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

MUSCAT AND PERSIAN GULF.—26th Sept. and 10th Nov. after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR.—JUNE, 1863.

Last Quarter	Monday	8d.	6h.	43.1m. P.M.
New Moon	Tuesday	16d.	0h.	27.3m. P.M.
First Quarter	Wednesday	24d.	3h.	22.4m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	4	Corpus Christi.	5 23	6 33	0 34	0 57	Date 2nd June. Time—9h. 1m. 53s.
Fri.	5	Boniface, B. and M.	5 23	6 33	1 21	1 45	
Sat.	6	Moonsooncommences	5 23	6 34	2 10	2 35	
Sun.	7	1st Sunday after Trinity.	5 23	6 34	3 1	3 28	
Mon.	8	Mercury rises at 5.59	5 23	6 34	3 56	4 25	
Tues.	9	St. Anthony.	5 23	6 35	4 54	5 25	
Wed.	10	Mercury sets at 6.55	5 23	6 35	5 59	6 34	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 4th.—George III. born, 1738.—British Institution founded, 1805.—Leopold created King of Belgium, 1831.
Friday 5th.—First Balloon ascended, 1783.
Saturday 6th.—Great Fire in Montreal, 1803.—Jeremy Bentham died, 1833.
Sunday 7th.—Royal Exchange founded, 1566.—Port Royal destroyed, 1692.—Reform Bill passed, 1832.
Monday 8th.—Mahomed died, 632.—Halifax, N.S., settled, 1749.—Confederation signed, at Vienna, 1815.—The Jhansi Massacre, 1857.
Tuesday 9th.—Amoy taken, 1842.
Wednesday 10th.—Lord Clive takes all the Government upon himself, 1795.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	May 18	KURRACHEE	May 27
AGRA	May 28	LAHORE	May 27
ALLAHABAD	May 16	LONDON	May 4
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Apr 10
ALEXANDRIA	May 7	MADRAS	May 29
BANGALORE	May 29	MALTA	May 9
COCHIN	May 23	MEERUT	May 29
CALCUTTA	May 28	OUDH	May 27
CAPE	Mar 27	PUNJAUB	May 13
CEYLON	May 18	PENANG	May 9
DELHI	May 23	RANGOON	Apr 24
FRANCE	May 6	SUEZ	May 13
HONGKONG	Apr 29	SINGAPORE	May 7

The Publishing Office of the BOMBAY GAZETTE *has been* REMOVED *from this day to the* NEW HOUSE, No. 39, MEDOW STREET, *opposite Military Square.*

Bombay, 30th April 1863.

THE
Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1863.

THE papers containing the official correspondence respecting the insurrection in Poland were presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty a short time before the dispatch of the last mail from England. They commence with a despatch from the British Acting Consul General at Warsaw, dated 31st December last, announcing the dissolution, by the Russian Government, of the District Council of Prasnyz, and close with Earl Russell's despatch to Lord Napier, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, giving the opinion of the British Government on the Russian amnesty offered to the Poles. The papers are full of interest, and contain much important political matter connected with the Polish question that had not previously appeared; though they add little to the knowledge of events given with such wonderful fulness and accuracy in the correspondence of the *Times* and other leading London journals.

The immediate cause of the insurrection was, undoubtedly, the barbarous conscription for the army, which instead of proceeding by lot, by which method only can conscription be tolerated in any civilized country, revived the inhuman method resorted to by the Emperor Nicholas, and tried to recruit by designation—designating all the Polish youth, who on the testimony of a most imperfect and corrupt system of police, were supposed to entertain liberal and patriotic opinions, or were presumed to be in any way inimical to the Russian Government.

This was not all. Not only was the conscription of this unbearable character. It was also to be partially applied. It was to be put in force in the towns, but not in the country, the object of the Government being to conciliate the peasantry and landed proprietors, and to seize upon the most obnoxious persons in the towns and carry them off as soldiers. In fact, as our Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, Lord Napier, well says, "it was a design to make a clean sweep of the revolutionary youth of Poland, to shut up the most energetic and dangerous spirits in the restraints of the Russian army. It was simply a plan to kidnap the opposition, and carry it off to Siberia or the Caucasus." This scheme, it appears, was the suggestion and propostion of Marquis Wielopolski, and was only sanctioned by the Russian Government after considerable deliberation. No wonder that the author of it should be detested by his own countrymen. He seems to have set to the work of suppressing everything that tended to keep alive a feeling of nationality amongst the Poles with the true spirit of a renegade, and to have exceeded the hate and rancour of the Russians themselves. The Court of St. Petersburgh is startled at the effect of his measures, and it is believed that he has few friends or supporters in the highest quarter. Though the conscription was the immediate cause of the outbreak, there is good reason for believing that this was made the pretext to carry out a project that had been long meditated upon, and to some extent, prepared for. The rapidity with which the revolt spread, took all the leading powers by surprise; and it is curious to see how those who had the best information were most confident about its prompt suppression. The English Agents and Ambassadors abroad generally show well in the correspondence, particularly Lord Napier at St. Petersburgh, and Sir A. Buchanan at Berlin. The position of Lord Napier at St. Petersburgh is the most difficult of any—but he discharges the duties of his very delicate and unpleasant position with great tact and ability—and while holding strong opinions of his own, which on occasion he expresses admirably, he has evidently contrived to make himself acceptable to the Russian Court, and commands its highest respect.

Our Government seems to be worst served at Warsaw—the very place where the most important intelligence regarding the insurrection might be expected to come from. The British Consul General there is a Colonel Stanton, who appears to have the narrowest possible views himself, and seems entirely dependent upon Russian sources for the information he communicates to the English Foreign Secretary. There is no lack of letters of one sort or other from Colonel Stanton, but the facts he details are few; while his own narrow, and often silly comments abound, these being invariably tinged with a Russian colouring as if he only knew of events generally from Russian official sources. What takes place at Warsaw he of course knows from personal knowledge, and he is certainly zealous in reporting every occurrence for the information of the British Government. The tone of Earl Russell, as representing English opinion, is excellent from the outset. There is an outspoken manliness and firmness about his despatches to Lord Napier, intended for the ear of the Russian Government, that contrasts favorably with those of the French and other leading powers addressed to the same quarter. It is to Earl Russell that we owe it, on this occasion, that while the English Cabinet and the French Government are at one in their opinions as to what should be done, the British Government insisted on seperate action being taken, and it used its influence to get the other powers to remonstrate independently and at the same time. In the important interview which Earl Russell held with Baron Brunnow, the Russian Ambassador in London, on the day on which he sent the remonstrance of the British Government to St. Petersburgh, and the particulars of which he reports to Lord Napier for his guidance, there occur some phrases of great significance and which may yet have a very important bearing. Baron Brunnow, he says "asked me some questions as to the nature of the representations about to be made at St. Petersburgh, and when I told him that the despatch of Her Majesty's Government was chiefly founded on the non-observance of the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna, he expressed some satisfaction that we still founded our demands on the basis of that treaty. But there was one question he felt he was entitled to ask, and that was, whether the communication Her Majesty's Government were about to make at St. Petersburgh was of a pacific nature. I replied that it was, but that as I did not wish to mislead him, I must say something more. Her Majesty's Government had no intentions that were otherwise than pacific, still less any concert with other powers for any but pacific purposes. *But the state of things might change.* The present overture of Her Majesty's Government might be rejected as the representation of the 2nd March had been rejected by the Imperial Government. The insurrection in Poland might continue and might assume larger proportions; the atrocities on both sides might be aggravated and extended to a wider range of country. *If in such a state of affairs the Emperor of Russia were to take no steps of a conciliatory nature, dangers and complications might arise not at present in contemplation.*" From these papers we learn that a lively sympathy for the Poles had been manifested in Sweden. Public meetings had been held voting resolutions and otherwise making what demonstrations the Swedes could, in favor of a resuscitated kingdom of Poland. Towards the end of March last, Prince Constantine Czartoriski, nephew of the renowned Polish patriot, the late Prince Adam, arrived at Stockholm from Vienna; he was cordially received by the King and all classes of the people, and was invited to a public dinner where 200 persons of all classes were present and the utmost enthusiasm is said to have prevailed. The eloquent address, which the Prince delivered at the banquet, is given in an account of the gathering, taken from a Swedish journal, a copy of which our Ambassador at Stockholm forwarded to Earl Russell.

We shall publish, as we can find room, such portions of this correspondence as are likely to interest our readers, and we begin to-day with the despatches from the British Government to our Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, which will be found below.

IN another part of our paper will be found an article from the *Mofussilite*, giving a detailed account of the murderous attack on Lieutenant Haig, of Her Majesty's 90th Regiment, at a place near Deewass in the territory of His Highness the Maharajah of Scindia, twenty-eight miles north of Indore. He was attacked, it is said, by a band of dacoits, eight in number, and severely wounded. Though he was unarmed, and thus completely at the mercy of his assailants, he nevertheless succeeded in disarming one of them, and wounded several of the others with the weapon he obtained, but was only saved apparently by the timely arrival of some chokedars, when the dacoits took to flight. Our contemporary also refers to an outrage of the most insulting character committed a few months ago at Jhansie on two British officers, by Sindia's troops, for which it is said the Government of India took no prompt steps to get redress.

If this be so, it is a grave dereliction of one of the first duties incumbent on the Supreme Government; and if followed by a few more such outrages unredressed, may lead to the worst consequences. Any Viceroy in India who does not make his rule respected and feared in every corner of the country, and who does not secure to every Englishman, whether in the Government service or out of it, a safe conduct through any native State he may have occasion to pass through, in a quiet orderly manner, is unfit for his high office. If we are supine in demanding redress for outrages, our dilatoriness and forbearance will be construed into weakness, and insolent and violent attacks on Europeans would soon be rife enough in all conscience. Promptitude and firmness on the part of the Indian Government in all such cases is the only safe course—and such a course is perfectly compatible with a proper respect for the rights of native powers.

The British Government makes the person of an Englishman inviolate from outrage in every country in Europe: the Governor General has it far more in his power to effect this in India, and he would be inexcusable in doing less. Lieutenant Haig's case would, we presume, be promptly reported to the Supreme Government by the Political Agent at Indore, and we cannot doubtt hat prompt action would be taken when the case was fully laid before it.

THE *Lahore Chronicle* :—"Sir Robert Montgomery was to have reached Murree on the 26th May. We are informed that His Honor's interview with the Maharajah has led to most important results, which will tend to the commercial prosperity of the Punjab and Cashmere. His Highness made the concessions required of him with the best spirit, conscious that they were for the mutual advantage of both Governments."

The same paper also informs us that "Dr. Orio, deputed by the Sardinian Government to enquire into matters connected with rearing the silkworm and manufacturing silk in India, has also passed through the station bound to Cashmere. He is accompanied by a gentleman accredited to the Maharajah by General Windham."

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

THE DESPATCHES FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO THE COURT OF ST. PETERSBURGH, AND THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE SAME.

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD NAPIER.

Foreign Office, March 2, 1863.

MY LORD,—Her Majesty's Government view with the deepest concern the state of things now existing in the Kingdom of Poland. They see there, on the one side, a large mass of the population in open insurrection against the Government; and, on the other, a vast military force employed in putting that insurrection down. The natural and probable result of such a contest must be expected to be the success of the military forces. But that success, if it is to be achieved by a series of bloody conflicts, must be attended by a lamentable effusion of blood, by a deplorable sacrifice of life, by wide-spread desolation, and by impoverishment and ruin, which it would take a long course of years to repair.

Moreover, the acts of violence and destruction on both sides, which are sure to accompany such a struggle, must engender mutual hatreds and resentments, which will embitter, for generations to come, the relations between the Russian Government and the Polish race.

Yet, however much Her Majesty's Government might lament the existence of such a miserable state of things in a foreign country, they would not, perhaps, deem it expedient to give formal expression to their sentiments, were it not that there are peculiarities in the present state of things in Poland which take them out of the usual and ordinary condition of such affairs.

The Kingdom of Poland was constituted, and placed in connection with the Russian Empire by the Treaty of 1815, to which Great Britain was a Contracting Party. The present disastrous state of things is to be traced to the fact that Poland is not in the condition in which the stipulations of that Treaty require that it should be placed.

Neither is Poland in the condition in which it was placed by the Emperor Alexander I, by whom that Treaty was made.

During his reign a National Diet sat at Warsaw, and the Poles of the Kingdom of Poland enjoyed privileges fitted to secure their political welfare.

Since 1832, however, a state of uneasiness and discontent has been succeeded from time to time by violent commotion and a useless effusion of blood.

Her Majesty's Government are aware that the immediate cause of the present insurrection was the conscription lately enforced upon the Polish population; but that measure itself is understood to have been levelled at the deeply-rooted discontent prevailing among the Poles in consequence of the political condition of the Kingdom of Poland.

The proprietors of land and the middle classes in the towns bore that condition with impatience; and if the peasantry were not equally disaffected they gave little support or strength to the Russian Government.

Great Britian, therefore, as a Party to the Treaty of 1815, and as a Power deeply interested in the tranquillity of Europe, deems itself entitled to express its opinion upon the events now taking place, and is anxious to do so in the most friendly spirit towards Russia, and with a sincere desire to promote the interest of all the parties concerned. Why should not His Imperial Majesty, whose benevolence is generally and cheerfully acknowledged, put an end to this bloody conflict, by proclaiming mercifully an immediate and unconditional amnesty to his revolted Polish subjects, and at the same time announce his intention to replace without delay his Kingdom of Poland in possession of the political and civil privileges which were granted to it by the Emperor Alexander I, in execution of the stipulations of the Treaty of 1815?

If this were done, a National Diet and a National Administration would, in all probability, content the Poles, and satisfy European opinion.

You will read this despatch to Prince Gortchakoff, and give him a copy of it.—I am, &c.

RUSSELL.

LORD NAPIER TO EARL RUSSELL.

St. Petersburgh, March 9, 1863.

MY LORD,—In conformity with your Lordship's orders I waited on Prince Gortchakoff this forenoon, and placed in his Excellency's hands your Lordship's despatch of the 2nd instant, embodying the views of Her Majesty's Government in reference to the affairs of Poland.

The Vice-Chancellor first read over your Lordship's despatch in silence. His Excellency then stated that acting in a spirit of conciliation, he would offer no written reply to the observations of Her Majesty's Government. He would entrust the duty of conveying his sentiments on this occasion to me, and he would request me to show him the draft of my Report before forwarding it to your Lordship. The Vice-Chancellor also stated his wish to be enabled to submit my record of his expressions to His Majesty the Emperor along with your Lordship's instruction, in order that His Imperial Majesty might have at once a complete view of this exchange of opinions between the two Governments.

To these proposals on the part of the Vice-Chancellor I acceded.

Prince Gortchakoff then read over your Lordship's despatch aloud.

The first and second paragraphs of your Lordship's despatch affirm the deep concern with which Her Majesty's Government contemplate the deplorable condition of Poland at this conjuncture and the unsatisfactory results which her Majesty's Government anticipate from the mere triumph of the Russian forces over the parties in arms against the Imperial authority.

Here the Vice-Chancellor remarked that the concern expressed by Her Majesty's Government was more than shared by the Emperor and his Government. The heart of His Imperial Majesty was painfully affected by by the effusion of blood contingent on this unhappy revolt, by the diminution of material welfare which is inseparable from civil commotion, and by the contemplation of resentments which might possibly survive these incidents, but for which the Imperial Government could not hold themselves responsible.

The following paragraphs of your Lordship's instructions define the position of Poland in relation to the stipulations of the Treaties of 1815. On this point the Vice-Chancellor reserved his opinion for after-statement. His Excellency proceeded at once to the eighth paragraph of the despatch, in which your Lordship affirms that the immediate cause of the present insurrection was the conscription lately enforced upon the Polish population.

The Vice-Chancellor contended that the recent measure of military recruitment was the pretext, not the provocation, of the revolt. The Polish insurrection, said his Excellency, was the result of a conspiracy deeply laid and widely organized in foreign capitals, from which he could not except London. The explosion had merely been accelerated by the military levy. Of the origin, development, and objects of that conspiracy, the Imperial Cabinet had been well informed. It was a democratic and "anti-social" movement, conceived in the pernicious notions of which Mazzini was the author and the symbol, and in those designs the Poles had been enlisted by flattering their natural illusions, which pointed to very different objects from those which the practical policy of English statesmen regarded—to the severance of Poland from the Russian Crown, to national independence, to the restoration of the limits of 1772. Far from being the cause of the present outbreak, the military recruitment had been undertaken in order to avert it and all the calamities which had ensued upon it, to remove the inveterate promoters of disturbance, and to open a fair course for the benevolent measures projected by the Emperor. The insurrection had only included the mechanics of the towns, the indigent nobles and the rustic clergy. The landed proprietors and great nobility had collected for security under the guns of the citadel of Warsaw; the peasantry were decidedly on the side of Government, moved by a sense of the benefits which the Imperial Government had conferred on their order, and disgusted by the exactions imposed upon them by the roving bands of marauding insurgents. Some of the upper classes might, indeed, join in the patriotic delusions of national restoration in its ancient boundaries, but their eyes only remained sealed to the absurdity of such expectations in consequence of the countenance given to them by foreign Governments. Some of these persons might take part in the movement, but the Governments which afforded such countenance would hereafter regret the results of a policy which could only enlarge the circle of suffering and misfortune.

Reverting to the previous paragraphs of your Lordship's despatch respecting the position of Poland under the Treaties of Vienna, and associating them with the subsequent passages in which your Lordship sets forth the motives and claims of Great Britain to interfere as one of the signing Parties to these engagements, the Vice-Chancellor expressed himself as follows :

Laying open the Treaty of Vienna, his Excellency pointed to that passage in Article, by which it is stipulated that the national institutions to be accorded to the several members of the Polish nation shall be regulated by the form of political existence which their respective Governments shall judge it to be useful and convenient to grant to them.

Here I called the attention of the Vice-Chancellor to the use of the term "representation," as well as that of "national institutions."

The Vice-Chancellor resumed. His Excellency remarked that under this Article the Russian Government remained the absolute arbiter of the form in which the representation and national institutions of Poland should be framed. The Emperor Alexander I, using his indisputable prerogative in a liberal and even in an enthusiastic sense, had, some time after the conclusion of the Treaty referred to, spontaneously granted to the Kingdom of Poland a Representative Constitution which had not proved consistent with the peace and welfare either of Poland or Russia. That constitution had never been imparted to foreign Powers as involving the execution of international engagements. We all know under what circumstances it had perished. What the Emperor Alexander did in the plenitude of his power, his successor in the exercise of the same power could revoke. The present Emperor, ever faithful to the principles of Government which he applied in Russia, had applied these principles in Poland too, and perhaps

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in a larger measure than had been granted in any other portion of his dominions. The political Constitution proclaimed in Poland in the year 1861 embodied a complete autonomy,—national institutions with a modified representation adapted to the form of political existence in force under the Imperial Government. Poland was now ruled by institutions purely Polish. There was a directing Minister, a Pole, entertaining national sentiments of the most decided character; a Council of Administration composed of Poles; a Council of State containing Poles taken from the several ecclesiastical and civil orders of the community, and embodying some representative elements, in which general laws for the welfare of the kingom were elaborated; there were Provincial, District, and Municipal Councils in descending order, all purely elective, charged with the local and material interests of the country. This national representation was not cast in the same mould as that which was designed by the Emperor Alexander or that which existed in England, but it formed, nevertheless, a system of national and representative institutions adapted to the condition of Poland and its relations with Russia. Her Majesty's Government, composed of practical Statesmen, the representatives of a practical nation, would not surely contend that there was only one valid and useful form of political institutions equally applicable to all countries, that namely, which existed in England, and which was successful there. Nor would Her Majesty's Government, which professed non-intervention as the rule of their foreign policy, deviate from that principle now by interfering in the domestic concerns of another State. The Kingdom of Poland enjoyed an absolute administrative independence. Even the Department for Polish Affairs in the Russian capital had been abolished. The only institution common to the two countries now was the army. The new institutions granted to Poland, alluded to above, opened a wide field of activity and material prosperity to the country. But this was not all. The Imperial Government, in restoring the educational establishments of the kingdom, had offered to the people the resources of intellectual culture and satisfaction. If to these institutions we added the guarantee by which they were all preserved, the personal character of the Emperor, who cherished an equal solicitude for the good of all his subjects, we should have a sufficient security for the future welfare of Poland, though the scheme might exclude that peculiar form of Representative Government applied in Great Britain, and perhaps exclusively appropriate to its condition.

With reference to the rights of England in relation to the affairs of Poland, under the Treaty of Vienna, the Vice-Chancellor remarked that he had little to say on this occasion; that question had been fully and ably discussed in the correspondence which had passed between Her Majesty's Government and the Imperial Cabinet after the Revolution of 1831. To that correspondence he begged to refer your Lordship.

In regard to the amnesty recommended by Her Majesty's Government, the Vice-Chancellor observed that a prompt and unconditional pardon could not be granted to those who were actually in arms against the authority of the Emperor. The friendly character which Her Majesty's Government had given to their representations justified him, however, in spontaneously stating that it had always been the intention of the Emperor to grant a large measure of amnesty to his revolted subjects after the cessation of resistance, excluding only the principal authors of a movement which had caused so many calamities in the kingdom.

In the course of this conversation I did not consider it to be my duty to enter at large upon any controversial matter with the Vice-Chancellor. I did, however, offer two reflections to his Excellency in the way of reservation, which I trust will be found consistent with the views of Her Majesty's Government.

When the Vice-Chancellor spoke of the plenitude of power which had been exercised by the Emperor Alexander I, and which had been transmitted unimpaired to His Majesty's successor, I remarked that, in my opinion, and in that (I believed) of my Government, the power of the Russian Sovereign in regard to Poland could only be justly exerted within the limits, and in conformity with the prescriptions, of the Treaty of Vienna. When his Excellency appeared to claim the silence of England on the ground of the principle of non-intervention professed by Her Majesty's Government, I contended that this principle could not be invoked here, for Her Majesty's Government did not here raise their voice in a question regarding exclusively the internal concerns of a foreign country but in a question of an interior nature, with reference to which that foreign country had contracted engagements towards Great Britain; engagements which, in our opinion, had never been annulled.

In commenting upon these observations, Prince Gortchakoff again referred to the terms of the Treaty of Vienna, which had constituted each of the three Powers concerned in Poland, the absolute arbiter of the form of national institutions to be conferred on the portion of that country brought under its sway. His Excellency also reminded me that, desiring to deal with this question in a humane and conciliatory spirit, he had abstained from using the argument which was at his command, the argument of the right of the conqueror. After the insurrection of 1830, any limitation of the absolute authority of Russia which might have previously existed had lapsed. The Poles had engaged in hostilities against Russia. They had been subdued by force of arms. The power of Russia had been established on a new basis.

The Vice-Chancellor concluded by saying that it had been free to him to accept my communication, to reserve the rights of his Sovereign, and to abstain from all discussion on this subject. Her Majesty's Government had, however, unequivocally declared that their communication was conceived in a most friendly spirit towards Russia; accepting this declaration, he had responded to the reflections of your Lordship, and in the course which he had taken he desired that your Lordship would recognize a proof of the amicable sentiments by which he was animated towards Her Majesty's Government.—I have, &c. NAPIER.

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD NAPIER.

Foreign Office, April 10, 1863.

MY LORD,—Her Majesty's Government think it incumbent upon them to state once more to the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia the deep interest which, in common with the rest of Europe, they take in the welfare of the Kingdom of Poland.

The general sympathy which he felt for the Polish nation might of itself justify Her Majesty's Government in making, in favour of the Polish race, an appeal to the generous and benevolent feelings of His Imperial Majesty, who has of late by various and important measures of improvement and reform, manifested an enlightened desire to promote the welfare of all classes of his subjects. But with regard to the Kingdom of Poland, Her Majesty's Government feel that the Government of Great Britain has a peculiar right to make its opinions known to that of His Imperial Majesty, because Great Britain having, in common with Austria, France, Prussia, Portugal, Spain and Sweden, been a party to the Treaty of Vienna of June 1815, Her Majesty's Government are entitled to interpose with regard to any matter which may appear to them to constitute a departure from the provisions and stipulations of that Treaty.

By the first Article of that Treaty the Grand Duchy of Warsaw was erected into a Kingdom of Poland, to be inseparably attached to the Empire of Russia under certain conditions specified in that Article; and Her Majesty's Government are concerned to have to say that although the union of the Kingdom to the Empire has been maintained, the conditions on which that union was distinctly made to depend have not been fulfilled by the Russian Government.

The Emperor Alexander, in execution of the engagements contracted by the Treaty of Vienna, established in the Kingdom of Poland, a national representation and national institutions corresponding with the stipulations of the Treaty. It is not necessary for Her Majesty's Government now to observe upon the manner in which those arrangements were practically administered from that time down to the revolt in 1830. But upon the suppression of that revolt by the success of the Imperial arms, those arrangements were swept away, and a totally different order of things was by the Imperial authority established.

Prince Gortchakoff argues, as his predecessors in office have on former occasions argued, that the suppression of that revolt cancelled all the engagements of Russia in the Treaty of Vienna with regard to the Kingdom of Poland and left the Emperor of Russia at full liberty to deal with the Kingdom of Poland as with a conquered country and to dispose of its people and institutions at his will. But Her Majesty's Government cannot acquiesce in a doctrine which they deem so contrary to good faith, so destructive of the obligation of Treaties, and so fatal to all the international ties which bind together the community of European States and powers.

If, indeed, the Emperor of Russia had held Poland as part of the original dominions of his Crown, or if he had acquired it by the unassisted success of his arms, and unsanctioned by the consent of any other Power, he could have contended that might was equivalent to right, and, without listening to the dictates of generosity and justice, he might have punished a temporary revolt of a portion of his Polish subjects by depriving the whole of them and their descendants for ever of those privileges and institutions which his predecessor had deemed essential to the welfare and prosperity of the Polish Kingdom.

But the position of the Russian Sovereign with regard to the Kingdom of Poland was entirely different. He held that kingdom by the solemn stipulation of a Treaty made by him with Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden; and the revolt of the Poles could not release him from the engagements so contracted, nor obliterate the signatures by which his Plenipotentiaries had concluded and he himself had ratified, those engagements.

The question, then, having arisen whether the engagements taken by Russia by the Treaty of Vienna have been and are now faithfully carried into execution, Her Majesty's Government, with deep regret, feel bound to say that this question must be answered in the negative.

With regard to the present revolt, Her Majesty's Government forbear to dwell upon that long course of action, civil, political, and military, carried on by the Russian Government within the Kingdom of Poland, of which the Poles so loudly complain, and to which they refer as the causes which occasioned, and in their opinion justified, their insurrection. Her Majesty's Government would rather advert to the much-wished-for termination of these lamentable troubles.

What may be the final issue of this contest it is not, indeed, for Her Majesty's Government to foretell; but whether the result shall be the more extended spread of the insurrection, and its assumption of dimensions not at present contemplated, or whether, as is more likely, that result shall be the ultimate success of the Imperial arms, it is clear and certain that neither result can be arrived at without a calamitous effusion of blood, a great sacrifice of human life, and an extensive devastation of property: and it is evident that even if Poland shall be reduced to subjection, the remembrance of the events of the struggle will long continue to make it the bitter enemy of Russia, and a source of weakness and of danger, instead of being an element of security and of strength.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, most earnestly entreat the Government of Russia to give their most serious attention to all the foregoing considerations; and Her Majesty's Government would beg, moreover, to submit to the Imperial Government that besides the obligations of Treaties, Russia, as a member of the community of European States, has duties of comity towards other nations to fulfil. The condition of things which has now for a long course of time existed in Poland is a source of danger, not to Russia alone, but also to the general peace of Europe.

The disturbances which are perpetually breaking out among the Polish subjects of His Imperial Majesty necessarily produce a serious agitation of opinion in other countries of Europe, tending to excite much anxiety in the minds of their Government, and which might, under possible circumstances, produce complications of the most serious nature.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, fervently hope that the Russian Government will so arrange these matters that peace may be restored to the Polish people, and may be established upon lasting foundations.

Your Lordship will read this despatch to Prince Gortchakoff, and you will give him a copy of it.—I am, &c. RUSSELL.

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD NAPIER.*

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, *April* 10, 1863.

I had a long conversation yesterday with Baron Brunnow, some parts of which were of much interest.

In a former conversation I had said to him that I could not be surprised that men driven to despair should commit wild deeds of revenge, or that the ferocious disciples of Mazzini should be guilty of assassinations; but that the acts of atrocity committed by the disciplined army of Russia excited, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, surprise as well as horror. Baron Brunnow had replied that dreadful crimes of savage cruelty had been perpetrated by the insurgents, and had given rise to acts of retaliation. He informed me yesterday that General Berg would take the command of the Russian army in Poland. He said that General Berg was an able commander, and was likely by his military arrangements to put an end to the insurrection. I replied that if General Berg was, as I believed, an officer of high repute, I hoped he would restore discipline in the Russian army in Poland, and punish these acts of insubordination and barbarous violence, which had hitherto been unrestrained. Baron Brunnow denied the truth of the stories in circulation upon this subject.

Baron Brunnow asked me some questions as to the nature of the representations about to be made at St. Petersburg, and when I told him that the despatch of Her Majesty's Government was chiefly founded on the non-observance of the stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna, he expressed some satisfaction that we still founded our demands on the basis of that Treaty. But there was one question he felt he was entitled to ask, and that was whether the communication Her Majesty's Government were about to make at St. Petersburg was of a pacific nature.

I replied that it was, but that as I did not wish to mislead him I must say something more. Her Majesty's Government had no intentions that were otherwise than pacific, still less any concert with other Powers for any but pacific purposes.

But the state of things might change. The present overture of Her Majesty's Government might be rejected as the representation of the 2nd of March had been rejected by the Imperial Government. The insurrections in Poland might continue and might assume larger proportions; the atrocities on both sides might be aggravated and extended to a wider range of country. If in such a state of affairs the Emperor of Russia were to take no steps of a conciliatory nature, dangers and complications might arise not at present in contemplation.

Baron Brunnow said he could not call our former despatch an overture. The intentions of the Emperor towards Poland were most kind and benevolent. But there were projects afloat for altering the map of Europe. In these projects compensations to Russia were included. Russia entered into none of these projects; she wanted no compensation; she held by the present territorial arrangements of Europe, and he (Baron Brunnow) trusted Great Britain would do so likewise.

I said it was the wish of Her Majesty's Government to do so. But Russia herself had in some cases been active in proposing and carrying into effect territorial changes. I trusted, however, that in the present case the Emperor of Russia, by granting an amnesty to those who would lay down their arms, and the benefits of free institutions to Poland, would put an end to the insurrection.

It had formerly been said that the Emperor of Russia could not give liberal institutions to Poland while he denied similar benefits to the Russian subjects. But at the present time Russia as well as Poland might well look to the enjoyment of representative institutions. Why should they not be granted at one and the same time to the Kingdom of Poland and to the Empire of Russia.

Baron Brunnow had no information as to the intention of the Emperor on this subject, and I did not press him further.

* Similar despatches were addressed to Lord Bloomfield and Earl Cowley.

LOCAL.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.—There will be a Meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society, this day, at the Victoria Gardens, at half-past 4 P. M. To inspect the Gardens and consider the arrangements proposed for the rains. To elect the new Office-bearers. To consider a letter received from Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama, proposing certain exchanges of property.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—A Hindoo, named Damodhur Ramdass, was yesterday committed by the Senior Magistrate to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing twenty-eight pieces of ivory, of the value of four hundred and eighty rupees, the property of Messrs. Comber, Son and Co.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

SUICIDE.—An Inquest was held yesterday before the Deputy Coroner, Mr. Macfarlane, at Hornby Row, touching the death of a young Hindoo woman named Luckmee. From the evidence of the husband of the deceased, it appeared that on Monday last, at about half-past seven P.M., he returned from his work at Colaba, and asked the deceased to give him his meals soon, as the eclipse of the moon would come on shortly. She gave him his food in a broken dish with which he found fault, and said that she ought to give him his food in a whole dish. Deceased got very angry, and when the husband was eating, she left the room. Having finished his meal, at about half-past eight, witness went to his brother's house and enquired for her there, but did not find her. He then went to look for her at the houses of other friends and relatives of the deceased, but could not find her. He continued searching for her until eleven o'clock that night. Next morning, being a fast day, witness got up early and went to the house of his sister in the native town. In the afternoon he returned to the Fort, and heard that a Bhattia woman had been found drowned in a well. He went to see the body, and identified it as that of his wife. The deceased was very passionate. Bhowany Singh, a diver, stated that he took the body of the deceased out of the well.

VERDICT.—"The deceased committed suicide."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—JUNE 3, 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—Saya Muckajee, Balloo Paproo and Lingoo Muckajee, were placed at the bar, charged with assaulting Ashuna Lingoo, in the Piquet Road, on Monday the 13th April last.

Ashuna Lingoo, on being duly sworn, stated,—I am a Dhobee, and reside near the Piquet Chowkee. I know the defendants Saya, Balloo, and Lingoo. About two months ago (13th April last), on the road near the Piquet Chowkey, about nine P.M., I was returning home from a dinner party, when the prisoner Saya came out of a lane and struck me a heavy blow on my left shin with a club. As I was falling, the third prisoner struck me with a piece of rope on the forehead on the right side. I fell down insensible. The second prisoner was with the other two, but did not lay hands on me, or say any thing. I was taken to hospital, where I found myself when I recovered my senses with my leg tied up. I have been in Hospital until this day, and have not been discharged yet.

The Magistrate postponed the case for further investigation until Monday next the 8th instant.

REFUSAL OF LAWFUL COMMANDS.—Louis Rosia, an able seaman on board the British ship *Africa*, was placed at the bar, charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty on board the said ship. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Robert Bowie, the master of the ship, that the prisoner was an articled seaman on board that vessel. Prisoner has been sick for three months. He had a little scurvy when they arrived. A medical gentleman gave him some medicine, but he (prisoner) did not take it. On Friday last, the Doctor ordered him to go to work. He did so, but the next morning prisoner refused to do any work, saying he had pains in his legs. He was not required to work at cargo.

Mr. Bowie, the Master of the ship, produced the following certificates of Dr. H. C. Boate:—

"I hereby certify that I have carefully examined Louis Rosia, able seaman belonging to the ship *Africa*, and find him in good health and perfectly fit to perform his duty. This 1st day of June 1863.

H. C. BOATE, F.R.C.S.E.
Surgeon, &c. &c.

"I again this day, 3rd June, examined the above-named seaman, and find him fit for duty.

H. C. BOATE, F.R.C.S.E.
Surgeon, &c. &c.

The prisoner urged in his defence that he was very bad when he came here. The medical gentleman gave him the medicine, and he got a little better. On Thursday last, the Captain took him aft and locked him in a small room. Next day the Doctor ordered the captain to give him light work.

His Worship ordered the prisoner to be sent to the European General Hospital for examination.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—A European, named Richard Parkinson, was placed at the bar, charged with assaulting one Cowasjee Framjee, a buggy driver, on Saturday last. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor, that on Saturday last, at about eleven A.M., while he was driving his buggy along the road, near the shop of Messrs. Treacher & Co., Chemists, the prisoner seized his horse and asked him to take him to Colaba, whereupon the prosecutor said he would, and asked the prisoner for the fare in advance. Prisoner said that he would pay him the fare at Colaba, and gave him a blow with his fist, and at the same time struck him with a stone.

Mr. H. Bailey, the European Constable, said that on Saturday last, at about half-past ten A.M., in consequence of the buggywalla complaining to him that the prisoner had struck him with a stone, and on his seeing him bleeding from his head, he brought the prisoner with him to the Police Court

The Magistrate said, that in the first place the buggy-walla had no right to ask the fare in advance; and in the second place the defendant had no right to take the law into his own hands. It was true that the defendant received great provocation, but from the evidence before the Court it appeared to the Magistrate that the defendant did commit the assault. Under the circumstances the defendant was find one rupee.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Wednesday, 3rd June 1863.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Hurrichunder Crustnajee, Maistree, vs. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Bungalee.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of one hundred and fifty seven rupees and fifteen annas, being the amount of a claim of two hundred and thirty-two rupees fifteen annas, less seventy-five rupees received on account, for work and labour as a carpenter, and for wages paid at defendant's request, during the months of May, June, July, and August 1861.

Mr. Leathes appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Connon for the defendant.

Mr. Leathes stated the case, and said that this action arose out of another which was tried by the Third Judge on the 23rd April last, and in which Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Bungalee, the present defendant, was then plaintiff. Upon that occasion the then defendant, now plaintiff, had been sued for not completing work for which it had been alleged he had been paid, and for retaining in his possession doors, hinges, &c. He (Mr. Leathes) believed that upon the occasion of the Third Judge giving a verdict for Dadabhoy Nowrojee, he had, upon that occasion, suggested the propriety of bringing the present action.

His Honor said he could scarcely endorse this statement, but he believed he had said that such an action might be brought.

Mr. Connon said, that the greater part of the claim could not be entertained as wages, which could not be recovered, under the statute of limitations.

His Honor assented as far as wages were concerned, but said the plea would not apply in the case of monies advanced for the wages of others.

Hurrichund Crustnajee deposed,—I am a carpenter maistry, and was employed to do some work for the defendant, Dadabhoy Nowrojee. My pay was twenty-five rupees. There are four months' wages now due to me for the months of May, June, July and August 1861.

Mr. Connon.—I must request your Honor to knock off one hundred rupees of the claim, on this account.

Examination continued.—There was no writing. I supplied materials to defendant.

Mr. Connon objected to a claim being set up about materials, the sole claim was for wages, and wages paid to others, agreeably with the wording of the summons.

Examination continued.—The sum of two hundred and thirty-two rupees and annas fifteen has been paid on account of defendant, and seventy-five rupees paid on the other side.

Cross-examined by Mr. Connon.—Out of this one hundred rupees is due to me for the months of May, June, July and August 1861.

At this stage of the proceedings a compromise was suggested, but the contracting parties not coming to terms, the further examination of witnesses was proceeded with. It was contended for the defendant that after May, 1861, the plaintiff had received no instructions from him to do any work, or pay any workpeople. The trustee of the defendant's property, who took charge of it in the month of May, 1861, had no knowledge of the defendant's having been employed on any of the property, and said that he was not about the works after the 11th of April. The defendant said that the plaintiff had brought a suit in the Supreme Court against him in the month of May 1861, but the estate was not then in his hands, but in the hands of the trustees.

Mr. Connon said, that after this action it was not likely these parties would continue on an amicable footing, and in fact in this identical month a new maistry had been employed. It was quite clear that there could be little delicacy on the part of the present plaintiff, in getting a settlement with the defendant immediately after the first action, but this had not been done. He complimented the ingenuity of the other side in getting up this skilful retaliation upon the defendant's action a few weeks ago, and which he said was the cause of the present one.

After the examination of several other witnesses, among others those who had been paid their wages by the plaintiff,

Mr. Leathes addressed the Court for the plaintiff in a few words, in which he commented on discrepancies which seemed to occur in the accounts, some of which extended to August, and others to December 1861. He thought it was somewhat hard to plead the statute of limitations against his client which at once struck Rs. 70 from his demand. The maistry, he said, who succeeded, his client, should have been produced as he was the only man who could have proved the dismissal of the maistry, and although the trustee said he thought it, yet he could not swear the maistry had been dismissed.

His Honor summed up at some length, laying great stress upon the fact that in the month of August 1861, a balance of Rs. 700 were left in the hands of the plaintiff to complete his work. He said he was of opinion that their intercourse had not ceased at that period, but that the contract was carried on. He should therefore give a verdict for the plaintiff for eighty-seven rupees, fifteen annas.

Mr. Leathes applied for costs.

His Honor said he could not allow them, as the verdict for this reduced amount did not carry costs.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Charles Drury vs. James Hilton and Babajee Cassinathjee.

This was an action to recover the sum of four hundred and seventy one rupees and fourteen annas, for work and labour done in repairing a bungalow and building a cookroom from the month of July to November 1862.

The plaintiff appeared in person.

Mr. Kelly appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Charles Drury being sworn, stated that he had been ordered by Mr. Hilton to do the work, who told him that he was authorized by Mr. Babajee Cassinath to give the order, and it was done with the understanding that Mr. Babajee Cassinath would pay for it.

Mr. Kelly asked to whom did the house belong?

Mr. Drury.—He believed it belonged to Juggonath Sunkersett. He had not seen Babajee Cassinath while the repairs were going on. Reference had been made about the payment of the bill to the second defendant, but he said he had not given orders to do the work, neither had he authorized Mr. Hilton to get it done on his account. Plaintiff wished, under these circumstances, that the defendants would arrange between themselves, and pay him. This, however, not having been done, he was obliged to summon both parties. Mr. Hilton had given him a note to Babajee Cassinath, but he repudiated the liability, and made a proposition to the plaintiff, sooner than bring the affair into Court, that he would pay one-third of the claim, Mr. Hilton to pay another third, and the remaining he must forego.

His Honor said it appeared that Mr. Hilton had given the order, and as somebody must be liable, he was inclined to think the responsibility would rest with him.

Mr. Kelly said that Mr. Hilton had thought of taking the house in question, and distinctly understood that the owner of the house would do the necessary repairs, as Mr. Babajee Cassinath had told him. The repairs were not of the slightest benefit to Mr. Hilton, but the increased rent which the house now commanded went into the pocket of the landlord.

Mr. Thomas Hilton sworn,—I am Manager of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company. Babajee Cassinath (the second defendant is the Secretary). I made an arrangement to take the bungalow on his proposition, and I came up here. It was understood then that the Company would pay the rent. I went to see the bungalow. It was undergoing alterations, but was not finished. Babajee said he would get it finished by some native workmen. I waited about a fortnight, and nothing was done. I then told Babajee that they were doing nothing, and Babajee said if I knew any one, I had better get it done as quickly as I could. I then said that Mr. Drury, who lived near, I thought, would do it as soon and as well as any one. He then said "you had better see him and get it done." I then saw Mr. Drury and told him to get the place done as soon as possible. I was often on the premises while the work was going on, and I am not sure, but think I have seen Babajee there when the work was done. I did not go into the house. Nothing was said to me about the rent. It was supposed the Company would pay it. I do not know what the Company were to pay. The house is let now.

By the Court.—The Company would not provide me with a house, and I did not wish to take this house, but a better one. The Engineer of the works went into it afterwards.

Mr. John Baldwin deposed,—I am an Engineer in the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company. I lived in the house, and remember while the repairs were going on. I have been in the house, and have met Babajee there. Babajee told me he had not given orders for the new cookhouse which was building there. Babajee told me he had given instructions for some trifling repairs, but not for a new cookhouse. Babajee told me that an extra rent would have to be put on for these repairs. I went into the house at a monthly rent of Rs. 30; another party, I hear, now pays Rs. 40. The Company found the house for me while my own house was being repaired.

Mr. Babajee Cassinath deposed,—I did not give Mr. Hilton instructions to get any other but slight repairs in the bungalow. I did not authorize him to give orders to Mr. Drury. It was a new cookroom he made. The house belongs to the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett

Mr. Kelly in his cross-examination elicited that the present rent of the house was Rupees forty per month, whereas previous to the repairs it was only let for thirty Rupees.

The Judge said, that although Mr. Hilton had deposed that the repairs and alterations made were ordered by Babajee Cassinath, yet there was no evidence adduced in support of this statement which was ignored by Babajee Cassinath. However, it was clear that the second defendant had not prevented Mr. Hilton from going into the house, and by not doing so Mr. Hilton had broken his contract. Again Babajee was acting for Juggonath Sunkersett, and was only a go-between with the parties, and no liability rested with him. Juggonath Sunkersett was liable, but not Babajee. It was very hard certainly, that while the owner has enjoyed the advantages of these repairs, that he must give a verdict against Mr. Hilton, striking out the name of Babajee Cassinath.

KATTYWAR.

(From the Kattywar Political Agency Gazette, May 28.)

CIRCULAR No. 10 OF 1863.

TO ALL THE ASSISTANTS IN KATTYWAR.

I have the honor to request that, whenever you are able to pass a final order in an Attachment Case, you will at the same time take measures for releasing the villages or lands in dispute; and that, if there is any money in deposit on their account you will address the officer in charge of the Treasury with a view to its payment to the proper party.

R. H. KEATINGE, Political Agent.

Kattywar Political Agency, Rajkote, 17th April 1863.

From the HONORABLE H. L. ANDERSON,
Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

To MAJOR R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Agent, Kattywar.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated 14th March 1863.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Major Anderson's letter dated the 20th January last, No. 7, submitting a Khureeta, with translation, from His Highness the Nuwab of Joonaghur to the address of His Excellency the Governor in Council, intimating his having contributed eighteen thousand Rupees towards the Lancashire Cotton Relief Fund, and to forward for delivery to His Highness a reply from His Excellency the Governor, a copy of which is enclosed for your information.

2. I am at the same time desired to request that you will have the goodness to express the warm acknowledgements of His Excellency in Council to all other contributors to the Fund.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

H. L. ANDERSON, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 14th March 1863.

LIST OF POST OFFICES UNDER THE INSPECTING POST MASTER, KUTCH AND KATTYWAR.

Gogo	In Guzerat.
Dwarka	In Okhamundel.
Bhownuggur	Kattywar.
Sehore	
Palitana	
Amrelee	
Rajkote	
Nowanuggur	
Jooria	
Khumblia	
Wudwan	
Limree	Kutch.
Bhooj	
Anjar	
Mandavee	
Moondra	

EXPERIMENTAL POST OFFICES.

Jakaoo	In Kutch.
Moreyee	In Kattywar.

The following Post Offices have been proposed to Government of India, through the Post Master General, by Major Keatinge, V. C.

Gondul.
Dhorajee.
Jeytpore.
Joonaghur.
Jaffrabad.

A. D'SILVA, Inspecting Post Master,
Kutch and Kattywar.

Camp Bhooj, 8th May 1863.

BENGAL.

THE official visit of Brigadier Harris, commanding the Presidency Division, to the hospital-ship *Bentinck*, on Saturday, was, we understand, most satisfactory to all concerned. There are now on board the ship, for convalescence or medical treatment, one officer and seventy-four men; and the general feeling amongst them is one of contentment and satisfaction. The experiment is only at its commencement, and some of the arrangements are necessarily immature; but a short time will put everything on board the *Bentinck* in good trim and working order, and she will be a most comfortable hospital-ship.—*Englishman, May* 26.

WE learn from Dacca that the Telegraphic line from that city to Gowhatty has been completed. The Kamroop Regiment was disbanded at Sylhet instead of at Dacca, as previously stated. A grand Durbar was held at Cherra on the 11th instant, to invest the Nusting Rajah, at which the Civil and the Military Officers attended in full dress. Orders have been issued by Government that no prisoners are to be released until the rebel leader, Mullen Dolloy, has been captured. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has expressed his satisfaction at the final suppression of the rebellion, and has conveyed his cordial thanks to Major Houghton for the important services rendered by that officer.—*Hurkaru, May* 26.

MR. DEPUTY MAGISTRATE RITCHIE.—It affords us no small pleasure to be able to notify to the public that this energetic officer most successfully distinguished himself a few days ago in releasing from illegal confinement one Hurry Mohun Rukkeeth who was, it is said, kept in duress for a period of three months, by his uncle Sham Kishore Rukkeeth, one of the Talookdars of Atti, a village six miles from Town. On information being lodged with the Magistrate, Mr. Reynolds deputed Mr. Ritchie to the spot, and as the representation was judiciously made, in English, and *not* passed on by the Magistrate to the Sheristah, no Amlah intrigue predominated, and the rascally uncle and his accomplices were all taken by surprise when, with the rising sun our Deputy dismounted from his foaming steed, and marching into the house of Sham Kishore, demanded the immediate surrender of Hurry Mohun. The uncle and his party little dreamt of this official visit, no steps having been taken on the part of the nephew for so long a time as three months, and hence the commotion and disorder which prevailed on the occasion, may be better imagined than described. It being quite early, Mr. Ritchie succeeded in securing the inmates of the house, and proceeded to work at once, by sending for Dookhy Chung, the informant, who lived in the neighbourhood; and as this man happened to belong to the nephew's party, he too was naturally a victim of the uncle's wrath, in the exercise of which Chung was also kept in custody, but being an insignicant man, was not so closely watched as others. He, in consequence, managed to escape soon after his confinement, and lodged the information in question. We are not fully aware of the cause of this serious misunderstanding between the uncle and the nephew. Various reasons are assigned, all peculiar in themselves. So far as we are concerned, we care not to know the true reasons of this rupture; all we have to do with are the facts, as disclosed in the enquiry. To proceed. Dookhy Chung not happening to be at home, some of his female relatives responded to the call, and knowing from their connection with the Rukkeeth's household, the *ins* and *outs* of the house, unhesitatingly pointed out the place where the unfortunate nephew was supposed to be in confinement. Mr. Ritchie demanded that the door of the room in question, should be opened which was however objected to on various grounds. The Deputy would hear no excuse, and allowed the parties 10 minutes to open the door. The requisition not being complied with, the door, which was well secured with iron bars &c., was burst open with no little difficulty, and lo! to the utter disappointment of Mr. Ritchie and his Staff, but to the great glee of the uncle's party no one was in the room. This result however did not damp Mr. Ritchie's spirit. He went up the labyrinth to which the room opened, and whilst thinking what step to take, he heard, as fate would have it, the rattling of chains within. On this up started our hero, and ascending a flight of steep and narrow steps, found himself in a dark room, where with joy at his success, and horror at what he saw, he found poor Hurry Mohun in irons, well secured to a chain strong enough to keep the "Rhotas" with the Government of Bengal on board, going adrift in a storm, this chain again was fastened to an anchor of no small size and weight. In this room was also found a powerful man, whom of course our Deputy knabbed at once.

The story disclosed by Hurry Mohun as to his treatment is, we are told, heart-rending. He fully corroborated the statement of the woman as to his being in the room of which the door was burst open; adding that when his name was called out, the ruffian who was found with him, prevented his answering by choking him. That when the door was being burst open, he was removed to the room where he was found, and that the rest of the people who took a part in his removal, as also in that of his appurtenances, the anchor and chain had all, with the exception of the ruffian found in the room, bolted.

Mr. Ritchie, in order to give a substantial proof of Hurry Mohun's condition, brought him in the state he was to Town, and handed him safely over to the Magistrate under whose investigation the case now continues.

This is one of the most daring acts of violence ever heard of in this quarter, and is a glaring proof of the degree of *wholesome* dread in which our very efficient Police is held. This state of affairs calls loudly for a change in our present Police system, and we are therefore happy that the time is not far distant for its introduction. The New "Constabulary force" about to be organized in this District, as its name implies, ought to be a successful measure, but how far this will be the case, time alone can decide! To return. The case seems to us to be fully proved, in as much as the prisoner was found confined in chains, in a room well secured under lock and key, in defiance of statements to the contrary, with a desperado at his side, to keep him from answering to the Deputy Magistrate's call. We wonder what defence the barbarous uncle can set up under such circumstances.

Mr. Ritchie cannot be commended sufficiently for the persevering and successful manner in which he discharged the duty confided to him, and whilst we thank him on the part of the public, it is to be hoped that his services in this case will not be overlooked by his immediate superiors and the Government.

We shall anxiously watch the result of this heinous case.—*Dacca News, May* 23.

MADRAS.

THE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

ANNUAL REPORT—SESSION 1862-63.

THE Session which has just been brought to a close commenced on the 1st September 1862 and ended on the 30th ultimo. During the period which is included between the dates specified, several changes of more or less import and interest to the College have occurred. Of these, the first that claims notice, is the absence from duty of Mr. Shaw on account of severe sickness from the 7th October to the 10th December 1862, Mr. Mayer officiating for him as Principal, Dr. Paul instructing both his classes. On the 7th October which is the same date as that on which Mr. Shaw proceeded on sick leave, Dr. Urquhart was re-appointed to the chair of Medical Jurisprudence, but as there were no students in the College sufficiently advanced he had no opportunity of Lecturing.

On the 1st of March 1863, Mr. Mayer having been promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, his connection with the College would have ceased, had it not been found necessary to retain him until his services as Professor of Chemistry and Chemical Examiner could be taken up, by some other qualified Medical Officer.

On the date last mentioned, Mr. Shaw having also been promoted to the rank of acting Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals and appointed to the Southern Division—his connection with the College ceased—a connection that had existed uninterruptedly for 22 years. Any lengthened statement of Mr. Shaw's past, long continued and valuable services to the College however agreeable to the feelings of an old friend and colleague, would here be no less out of place than superfluous. The numerous pupils who can point to him as their sole instructor in Surgery, Midwifery and diseases of the Eye—the large circle of friends gained by his professional skill and courteous demeanour, the value attached to his opinion by his professional brethren, bespeak the character of the man, and at the same time, shew how well that character has been earned.

Consequent on Mr. Shaw's promotion to the grade of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Government were pleased to appoint the senior Medical Officer, still attached to the College, Mr. Mayer, to be Principal, and Dr. G. Smith to be Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of the Eye.

The Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry, Mr. Norton, having for some time past suffered from failing health, he felt himself at length obliged to apply for his pension, he was accordingly pensioned, and Mr. Harvey appointed in his room, of whom it is but justice to state publicly that he owes his present position, entirely to his superior qualifications and knowledge gained, I am proud to add, wholly at this College. Of Mr. Norton it is no less just to record publicly the sense entertained of his knowledge in chemistry and of his continued and useful exertions as assistant to myself and to my predecessor, Mr. Key. This post he held for 17 years and, during the whole term, never once forfeited the esteem and good will of either Professor or pupil.

The death of the Clerk and Librarian, Mr. Jobard, who was a good and zealous servant of the College (which occurred from Cholera on the 21st November 1862) necessitated the appointment of some one in his room. Mr. Shaw, the then Principal, selected N. Ramanathen Pillay to fill the situation of Clerk, and P. R. Narrainsawmy Moodeliar that of Librarian.

The Students, at College, continue to be divided into three departments.

Senior Department which has during the past Session consisted of

Private Students	2
Lane Scholars	1
Government Scholars	4

Second Department usually consisted of three classes, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. During the past Session however, there have been but two classes, the first consisted of eight, which is now about to leave College, and the third consists of nineteen; the absence of the 2nd class depends on the not having taken in the usual number of boys in the year 1861. The entertainment of twenty students only having been provided for, there will during the next session be only two classes viz. 2nd and 3rd. This department qualifies for the grade of Assistant Apothecary.

The *Junior Department* consists of three classes* also and qualifies for the grade of Hospital Assistant.

The conduct of the students in the various classes has been on the whole good.

I will defer any remarks on the intelligence and progress of the students until I have read those of the different Professors and Government Examiners.

Class of Anatomy.—The Professor of Anatomy says: "the class is composed of lads who are very unequal in both general intelligence and aptitude for study. Those who at the close of the Session were found to occupy positions in the upper half of the class, possess ability equal to the average of that of lads of their station in life, but there are others who have not apparently enjoyed such advantages of education and who are not naturally so gifted, as their compeers, who speedily assumed and have never been able to rise from the lower places in the class."

Class of Medicine.—The Professor of Medicine says: "Respectable mediocrity is about as much as can be expected from young men who have entered on Medical studies not from choice but from necessity and who have no inducements to make them desire more knowledge than is just sufficient to enable them to keep themselves in the Service;" and he goes on to say "that important changes are required in reference to the subordinate Medical Service, of which the chief is an education that would hold out ulterior prospects to the student after his ten years' engagement with Government has expired."

Class of Surgery.—The professor of Surgery says: "The conduct of the students in the Senior Department has been on the whole exemplary, but I do not consider their progress commensurate with the opportunities they have enjoyed and with the time that has been bestowed in imparting to them a knowledge of Surgery."

With regard to the Junior Department I must not omit the present opportunity of bearing testimony to the assiduity and zeal of Mr. Wood's tuition. The youths in this Department have the opportunity of attending the clinical class, along with the Senior Department, but I cannot report that they are either desirous of acquring knowledge or of profiting by the means adopted for imparting information to them. They desire to learn no more than is necessary, and are imbued with the impression that they are intended by the Government as Vaccinators only and that therefore their being taught the different branches of Medicine is an imposition on them by their teachers."

Class of Midwifery.—The professor of Midwifery says, "the general intelligence and industry of the pupils appear to me to be upon the whole very moderate, a few of the names at the top of the list have average abilities and must have been industrious during the Session, the remainder are lads of imperfect education and small capacity and are probably deficient in industry."

Class of Opthalmic Medicine and Surgery.—The Professor Dr. Smith states "my means of judging of the general intelligence and industry of the pupils have been limited, a few of the lads are both intelligent and industrious, several of the others are apparently deficient either in intelligence or industry.

Class of Materia Medica.—The Professor of Materia Medica says: "The Military Students (19 in number) came to College without any preliminary professional training whatever, except in four instances, and the disadvantage under which they then labored rendered their progress at first exceedingly slow. Feeling the importance of their overcoming the obstacle to their advancement I delivered thirty lectures extra to the usual number of three in each week, and by this means and by their diligence they managed with a few exceptions, to acquire a good theoretical knowledge of the nature and properties of all drugs in common use. But one branch of their education still remains incomplete, I allude to Practical Pharmacy. It was utterly impossible that they could have carried out anything like a successful course of study in this Department during the past Session."

Class of Chemistry.—The Professor of Chemistry says: "that by dint of sheer hard work as shewn by 148 lectures including 13 registered examinations, aided by constant questioning, explanation, demonstration and the practical performance of most of the experiments by the students, the class has been able (with some few exceptions) to pass the tests prescribed;" but he adds "a very different result would unquestionably have been obtained had not insuperable difficulties stood in the way," which he explains thus:—"Of these the primary one is the want of such preliminary education as would permit of their receiving abstract ideas or of employing inductive reasoning (even in the simplest cases) in reference to the facts and conditions offered to their consideration;" he adds—"chemistry and more or less every branch of professional knowledge demands the exercise of these faculties" and then asks, "with such demands on their mental powers what can be expected of young lads unacquainted with any form of mathematical demonstration with only rudimental arithmetic and with no Latin or Greek which are the keys to the meaning of almost every scientific term;" he goes on to shew "how without this knowledge and without previous attendance at hospitals the greater part of the first Session is lost in acquiring the new languages to which the pupils have been so suddenly introduced, and that the loss of this special knowledge (which they ought to have acquired in the first Session) obstructs their progress through all succeeding ones." After noticing the extraordinary pains required of the teacher to overcome in any degree the difficulties he has to contend with, he concludes this part of his report thus—"but it may fairly be asked is not such a state of things deeply to be lamented and deprecated? and were but the lads better trained and educated, would not far greater results with no greater expenditure of time and labour be attained."

Extract from the Report of the Government Committee for the Final Examination of Candidates for the Public Service.

"Bearing in mind the age and class, and reduced term of study of the students of the senior class of the Second Department, while the Committee acknowledge that their attainments have on the whole been generally creditable, they feel them to be lower than in former years, and to constitute too low a qualification for the responsible duties which these young men may soon be called upon to perform. The committee cannot but connect this deterioration with the reduction of the curriculum from four to three years, and with the fact that the small pay and poor prospects of the subordinate Medical Department as contrasted with the pay and prospects of other Departments of the Public Service, are inadequate to attract a sufficient number of youths of ability and promise into its ranks."

From the foregoing extracts, it will be distinctly seen that the Government Examiners and Professors one and all report unfavourably of the intelligence and want of general education of the students European, East Indian and Native, qualifying for the subordinate branch of the Medical Service. No one indeed who has had an opportunity of observing will deny that the lads who now enter College are decidedly of an inferior stamp to those who preceded them some years since. The reasons of this falling off are undoubtedly those noticed in the report of the Government Examiners. The reduction of the curriculum appears to me to have operated unfavourably in more ways than one. It has evidently shaken the confidence of parents and others on whom may fall the duty of selecting a walk in life for their children or young friends and relations, because they do not now feel that certainty of a complete professional education which they formerly did. The influence of such a feeling and its tendency to keep away from the College the better educated and more intelligent lads, i. e., the sons of the wealthier and more respectable inhabitants of Madras is sufficiently obvious, but there is another point of view from which this subject may be considered, viz. that the young men sent out of the College as Assistant Apothecaries are at all times liable to be placed in charge of detachments, even of whole regiments, small stations, ships, jails, &c. The question then naturally presents itself, can the gain or saving effected by the reduction of the curriculum be fairly set against the loss of efficiency involved by it, on which may depend the lives of valuable and efficient servants of the State as well as of those nearest and dearest to them? I must however leave this question to authority, having I venture to hope done nothing more than my duty in placing it honestly and fairly before that tribunal. I will only add as a significant commentary that while the curriculum here has been cut down by twelve months, they are in England generally increasing it by that very term, even from four to five years. There is one point more that I shall allude to although with great diffidence as it is beset with acknowledged difficulty. I would most respectfully suggest the advisability of some amended arrangement by which efficiency when attained may not be less valuable to the possessor than it is found to be, in the Public Works, Railways and other Departments,—delicate as any reference to this point may be, I have not shrunk from it because I believed that a part of the truth is ever liable to be misapprehended and is frequently productive of mischief instead of good, and finally it did not seem to my mind that any other remedial means (this being left unspoken and unnoticed) would be of sufficient power to overcome the adverse conditions now existing. In concluding this part of the subject, I would fain hope that I have not been led by the integrity of intention or by the desire to benefit an Institution with which I have been connected so many years, in any degree to overstep the limits prescribed by the "lex non scripta" for a report of this nature.

In the *Senior Department* Messrs. Boalth and Patterson, Private Students of the fourth year have acquitted themselves well, the former has gained the first prize in Medicine, as well as approval and good marks in every branch of study, the latter gained the prize in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery with high approval in Surgery and approval in Midwifery. B. Evers, Lane Scholar, third year in College is reported on very highly by Dr. Chipperfield for his attainments in Anatomy and Physiology.

Government scholars of the second year are Seethambarum and Chinnapoo, those of the first year are Pursooramen and Gnanamoothoo, the two lads last mentioned are not reported on very favorably by their teachers, but hopes are expressed that they will be more industrious and do better next Session. With reference to Seethambaram paticularly and Chinnapoo, I have a more pleasing duty to perform, they were reported on in the highest terms by their teachers. They have gained very good marks in consequence of having acquitted themselves very well both in the oral and written examination. Being second years' scholars, they have not been allowed to compete for prizes, but have each been adjudged a Prize for General Proficiency.

Johnstone Medal—R. Hollingsworth, third year student having by his superior industry, attention and intelligence, attained prizes in Surgery and Midwifery and high approval in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, having also acquitted himself extremely well in all his examinations oral and written, has become entitled to the Johnstone Gold Medal.

Government Gold Medal.—No student of the Junior Department having come up to the standard required, the Government Gold Medal has been on this occasion withheld.

Annual Class Examinations by the Professors.—With reference to the Annual Class Examinations by the Professors, from having been present at every one of them, I am able to state that all were conducted with the utmost impartiality and with all the strictness that could be desired. Jansen, Hewett, Watts, Downing and Fandelaven, have been ordered to attend the classes of Materia Medica and Chemistry during the coming session, their progress during the past not having been satisfactory.

The Committee of Professors appointed to examine the Junior Class in English report favorably of the progress made, as shewn by the tabular results, which also prove the pains bestowed on the class by their teacher Mr. Watkins,

Final Examination.—In the appendix will be found in extenso the Report of the Committee appointed by authority to examine the Students of the Second and Junior Department for the grade of Assistant Apothecary and Hospital Assistant respectively. Tables are also appended, giving the results of the examinations in the various subjects.

All the students of the second Department have passed with one exception, Fonseca. This lad is well behaved, and has a fair amount of intelligence, and likely to make a good Medical subordinate, I therefore respectfully recommend his being permitted to join the Second Class, and to study another Session in the College with a view, at its expiration, to pass for the grade for which he has this year not sufficiently qualified himself. The arrangement if permitted will entail no additional expense to the State.

In the Junior Department all have been found qualified.

Wants of the College.—The Professor of Midwifery and Ophthalmic Surgery has sent in detailed statements of all that he considers requisite. These will be found in the Appendix.

The Professor of Botany towards the conclusion of his report, reiterates his suggestions relative to the formation of a Botanic Garden within the College compound which it was proposed to extend round, and regrets that up to this time no attempts have been made to carry his suggestions into execution, although this has received the sanction of Government.

College Assistants.—The College Assistants, Messrs Wood, Wilkins and Harvey, have throughout the Session conducted their duties in a manner that in no degree detracts from the reputation gained by former exertions. They have in short afforded entire satisfaction to those under whom they have been working. Mr. Watkins has as I have already mentioned bestowed great pains on the English Class and has given every satisfaction. The same may be said of the Draughtsman, who indeed has long proved himself a zealous and skilful servant of the College.

Award of Prizes.—The following students are recommended for the Prizes for the Session having secured the highest places in the register of merit.

In the Senior Department.—Private Student W. H' Boalth, a prize for attainments in medicine.

Private Student A. M. Patterson a prize for attainments in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.

Government Scholar C. Chinnapoo, a prize for general proficiency.

Government Scholar Seethambara Pillay, a prize for general proficiency.

In the 2nd Department.—1st Class Student R. Hollingsworth, a prize for attainments in Surgery and another in Midwifery.

1st Class Student S. Mansfield, a prize for attainment in Clinical Surgery and another in Clinical Medicine.

3rd Class Student S. M. Tyrrel, a prize for attainments in Materia Medica and another in Chemistry.

3rd Class Student J. W. Waldegrave, a prize for attainments in Materia Medica and another in Chemistry.

3rd Class Student E. O. Doyle, a prize for attainments in Anatomy.

In the Junior Department.—1st Class Student M. Paul, a prize for attainments in Surgery and another in Medicine.

1st Class Student Abdool Kawder, a prize for attainments in Surgery and another in Medicine.

2nd Class Student M. Cuthervaloo a prize for attainments in Anatomy and another in Materia Medica.

2nd Class Student S. Sengevee, a prize for attainments in Anatomy and Materia Medica.

2nd Class Student D. Gnanum a prize for attainments in Anatomy.

3rd Class Student T. Rajagopaul Moodelly, a prize for attainments in English.

3rd Class Student Cundasawmy Moodelly, a prize for attainments in English.

3rd Class Student Venkatsawmy, a prize for attainments in English.

His Excellency the Governor rose at the conclusion of Dr. Smith's address and bore testimony to the interesting and important nature of it, and to the ability by which it was characterized. His Excellency then addressed the Students, congratulating those who had earned distinctions and honors in their Collegiate course. He next alluded, with expressions of regret, to the generally unsatisfactory nature of the Reports of the Principal and the Professors regarding the attainments and diligence of the great majority of the students. All the Professors, he added, had reported that at the head of each class were to be found intelligent and zealous students—but they also had to record that many had failed in both respects. This he felt, deserved to be seriously noticed, for the consequences to the young men themselves might prove very serious. No greater mistake could be made by them than that they should suppose that their duty was restricted to, or their interest promoted by, confining their exertions simply to the attainment of an amount of knowledge sufficient merely to qualify for any named appointment in the different branches of their profession. Government wanted and were willing to encourage general attainments and, His Excellency added, he and the members of Government would be glad to advance the prospects of those who studied at the College, if opportunity offered—and he hoped that some such opportunity would present itself; but on this point he considered that at present he must speak cautiously. After a few words of encouragement to the students—and of expressed hope that future Reports would be more favorable,. His Excellency concluded his remarks by impressing upon his hearers the pleasure arising from acquired knowledge and the inevitable sorrow and suffering sure to follow neglected opportunities and studies disregarded.

The somewhat abrupt conclusion of that part of His Excellency's address which related to the future prospects of the Subordinate Medical Department was, by some present, attributed to the sudden appearance of the Controller of Military Finance, but whether this was, or not, the true cause of His Excellency's provoking silence, where so many were interested, we confess that we would have gladly heard that something definite was settled regarding this department.—*Times, May* 28.

* 1st Class	23
2nd do.	21
3rd do.	23

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

MR. LESLIE SAUNDERS is appointed to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Judicial Commissinor *vice* Mr. Smyth, whose state of health, we regret to hear, requires an early visit to Europe. Mr. Woodward succeeds Mr. Haviland as Head Clerk in the same office, the latter gentleman having been nominated to supervise the Local Funds under the Public Works Department. Mr. Baden Powell, Assistant Commissioner, is removed to Lahore, and Mr. Owen, Extra Assistant, to Umritsur.—*Lahore Chronicle, May* 27.

SICKNESS of a typhoid infectious character has broken out in the Jail at Sealkote, which the medical authorities, including the Inspector General, attributes to the steeping of flax in a neighbouring nullah, a practice which consequently has been summarily prohibited to the great detriment of the Belfast Flax Company, whose agent, Mr. Wightman, affirms that the source of the sickness must be sought for elsewhere.—*Id.*

WE published in our last, a brief account of a murderous attack on a British Officer, Lieutenant Haig, Adjutant of Her Majesty's 90th Foot. We have now before us the whole of the particulars. They are as follow:—On the 18th instant Lieutenant Haig was proceeding, by bullock train, to Bombay via Indore. He was attacked by a band of dacoits, eight in number, and severely wounded. The outrage and robbery occurred at a place about six miles north of "Dewass," in the territory of His Highness the Maharajah Scindia, 28 miles north of Indore, Lieutenant Haig being unfortunately unarmed, was almost at the mercy of his assailants. He nevertheless succeeded in disarming one of them, and wounded several of the others with the weapon thus obtained, receiving himself severe sword cuts in both arms, the ulna bone of the left arm being completely severed, besides other wounds on the head and hands. Some Chokedars luckily coming up, the dacoits took to flight. The Agency Surgeon at Indore, under whose care Lieutenant Haig is placed, gives, we are glad to hear, a favourable report as to his recovery.

The weakness of Government in not taking prompt notice of the insult and indignity offered to two British officers, a few months ago at Jhansie, by Scindia's troops, is producing the effect that is invariably produced on native states by pusillanimity on the part of the British Government. The officers in question were tied, hand and foot, stripped of their apparel, and dragged into the fortress, formerly inhabited by the renowned Ranee; where they were scoffed, and jeered at, by the assembled multitude.

Another British officer has now been wounded, whilst travelling through Scindia's territories, in the British Government's bullock train. Scindia, or his Ministers, will, of course, pretend that this gross outrage was committed by dacoits, over whom his highness had no control. Such flimsy excuses should never be received, and, surely, it would not be expecting too much from our "faithful" ally that he should send Sowars with our bullock trains to protect it, during its transit through any portion of his territories. That would prevent the occurrence of such outrages in future. But in Lieutenant Haig's case something summary is required. As several of the dacoits have been wounded by Lieutenant Haig, there would be little difficulty in tracing the whole gang, every one of whom should be hanged in chains, near the spot where the outrage was committed. A fine should also be levied on that part of Scindia's territory where the occurrence took place, and seized by the British Government till the money be paid. Such notice would show Native States that our Government is determined to protect their officers, and such atrocious conduct as that exhibited at Jhansie and Dewass would very soon cease.

The British Government at home, never allow any subject of the Crown to be unjustly and brutally treated by any foreign power, without instantly demanding redress. It matters not whether such person be a Civil or Military officer, or a private individual of the humblest class. It is this which gives British subjects such confidence when travelling abroad. Even from the proud and despotic Empire of Austria, England has demanded redress, within the last few years, for the unjust incarceration of the reporter of an English newspaper—the *Morning Chronicle*.

The British Ambassador was commanded to demand his immediate release, and had that demand not been complied with from the tenor and tone of the speeches made in Parliament, England would have gone to war with Austria, albeit the *casus belli* would have been the harsh and improper treatment of a poor reporter, who had really been guilty of no offence, beyond that of giving accurate reports of what transpired in the Austrian capital. It was on account of the unjust detention of a Keranee, a British subject, who when travelling through the dominions of the Rajah of Coorg, was arrested and put into prison, that we went to war with the Rajah. Lord William Bentinck insisted upon the Keranee's immediate release. The Rajah refused. We all know what was the penalty he paid. He lost his territory, his jewels, his company's paper, his coin and his liberty; for he became a state prisoner, and was provided with a well-watched asylum at Benares. That is the proper way to deal with native princes who treat with contempt the British Government, by oppressing, or suffering to be oppressed, any of its subjects!—*Mofussilite, May* 29.

A RIVER JOURNEY.

(From the Bengal Hurkaru, May 26.)

BEING ordered off to Assam, and having received permission to spend a few weeks at Dacca, I embarked on board the steamer *India*, now placed permanently on the Cachar line, on the 31st December, with a young lady going up to join herself "for better for worse" to an enamoured swain, and half a dozen wild young blades determined to make a fortune out of the Tea Gardens of Cachar. The steamer towed a couple flats crammed with coolies, men and women, healthy and sick, sane and insane. A more closely packed cargo I had never seen before, nor a more motley and variegated one. Some were crying, some laughing, some bawling, some jumping, some thrashing, some eating, and some dying. The half a dozen wild young blades occupied themselves in popping away at the grinning alligators which lay all along the banks. Pop! pop! pop! their guns and rifles were continually going. But before long cholera broke out on board the flats, and these young blades showed themselves in other and better character, they went about the sick and dying with phials (with which they had evidently been well supplied by their anxious papas and mammas) full of chlorodyne and anodyne and other *dynes*. If they did no good, perhaps they did not do much evil. At the different stations where we stopped, they bought basket-loads of oranges for the coolies, and used to chuck them from the steamer over the mass of human heads, and then there would be such a grab! The next day being New Year's Day, the commander gave us a good blow-out of *sparkling sillery*, and over his glass lamented the loss of happiness he had sustained in having missed by just a day the grand Howrah Fete. On we went through the Soonderbunds, day after day most dismally, till we got clear of them at Culnah. Here I disembarked to visit the worthy Missionary there, and as it was evening, he offered me a bed, which I accepted. During the confidential talk which ensued between us, he lamented the *fact* that he was yet unmarried, and asked me (I, too, being bless-

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ed with single unblessedness) if my thoughts ran very much on the subject of being happy with a partner. To console him I replied, that the thoughts *did* run in that direction, but that the only remedy was time, which would disclose my rib to me, assuming that I am to have one. This was confidential talk, but I don't see any harm in disclosing it. There was no treason in it—only pure, though not Platonic love. Next morning, having learnt that there was a young lady on board, he made up a nosegay from his garden, and desired me to present it to her, but *not to mention whence it came.* Rather sly I thought. The wild young blades that night had gone out with their guns and rifles, impressed a boat to cross a creek, got into the bazaar, shot a dog mistaking it for a jackall, impressed the policeman to show them the way to a native sweetmeat shop, overturned it, and grabbed away right and left, whereat a great hullabaloo was kicked up which they were glad to escape by paying down two rupees, just double the cost of the articles, and then returned on board laden with spoils, the policeman showing them the way,—and all this at 11 P. M. They thought themselves great heroes, and slept most soundly that night.

The country had now assumed a pleasing and cultivated appearance. The patches of tobacco struck me as most luxuriant. Very shortly afterwards I reached Burrisaul. I didn't go ashore here, as the steamer dropped anchor off it at midnight, and steamed away next morning at day-light. It appeared a most pretty little station. What struck me most was that I did not remark one upper-roomed house in the whole of the town. I forgot to remark while speaking about Culnah, that I had been there eight years ago, and found it changed much for the better. There were a few thatched bungalows, and European residents, which I did not find before. The native village, too, seemed to have grown; and the trade in the native boats seemed to have increased much. One thing more regarding Culnah which I learnt. The place possessed a most wonderfully acute gentleman who had successfully demolished Christianity by "Solar and Lunar Allegories!"—the name of a work which he hands to every one he meets and says: "it has not yet been refuted," with a peculiar air of triumph. Should any one venture to open an argument with him, he asks him first, "if he knows astronomy," and if he doesn't, immediately shuts him up with the remark—"then you can know nothing about these things." The Missionary told me with a sigh that he had not studied astronomy, and therefore dared not attempt an argument. I regretted I could not have a sight of this intellectual phenomenon. Well, we left Burrisal in our rear and entered on the great rivers of Bengal some eight and ten miles wide—the Nyabangni, the Megna, and others. Here we grounded, and did not much relish the fact. We lost a whole day by it. Opposite Waraingunge, the great mart of Eastern Bengal, and the port of Dacca, we left one flat and steamed into Dacca. Waraingunge and its opposite station, Moonshigunge, seemed also to have grown wonderfully large and busy. The number of native trading boats was something immense. I had never seen anything like it before. I wonder why a steamer is not placed to run between Naraingunge and Kooshteah. Indeed, one steamer would go but a very little way. The Railway should if possible be made to reach Naraingunge. This could be done by having a branch line from Serajgunge running north of Dacca to Naraingunge. The traffic would pay immensely. Just as a steamer would be required to cross the Ganges oppsite Kooshteah, so another steamer would have to be placed at Serajgunge to cross the Berhampooter. This branch line, taking Serajgunge on its way, would of itself pay the profits of the whole line. I don't think there would be half as much profits from the portion from Serajgunge to Rungpore as from the branch from Serajgunge to Naraingunge.

I mentioned the accident of the steamer in grounding. This was through the inefficiency of the native who acted as Pilot. The day after the accident he led us into a river which gradually so narrowed up that we were compelled to return the way we had come. I thought that if these River Companies established a proper Native River Pilot Service, they would'nt be doing anything amiss.

I went ashore at Dacca, leaving the steamer to go by way of Naraingunge to Cachar. Dacca seemed to me immensely altered. I had been there ten years back, and it was then in its pristine glory. Quietness reigned throughout its streets, there was no advertizing *Exchange Hall*, no local journal; and Planters were the order of the day. Now, however, the old Sugar Mills were converted into barracks, the old College into the new *Exchange Hall*; there was a new Band Stand right in the centre of the European quarter where once was a beautiful green plot; the old Dacca Bank was no more; the old Company's Gardens had vanished, and a hideous building called the "Dacca Assembly Rooms" (in which, however, there had not sat one assembly, nor is it likely one ever will) taken its place; there were cabs everywhere to be let, a perfect marvel in the Mofussil, and redcoats promenaded the streets, and made even the old quiet little church look quite military. Indeed, Dacca was quiet changed, and I could hardly recognise it. I stayed in it about four weeks enjoying the hospitality of the prince and oldest of Indigo planters of Eastern Bengal. The College seemed sadly to require some more professors, and two have since been sent up. There were some native female schools which seem to receive the support of the natives. There is also a Normal School for training native teachers, most efficiently conducted: I regret to learn that it is to be reduced in its expenditure. If carried out, it will be truly a sad blow to the advancement of Eastern Bengal. I left Dacca without much regret, except at parting from the kind friend who had played the hospitable host.

AGAIN LORD CARDIGAN AND BALAKLAVA.

(*From the Examiner, April 26.*)

RATHER late in the day, Lord Cardigan has reopened the question of his conduct in the famous Balaklava charge by criminal proceedings for a libel against the Hon. Major-General Calthorpe. In a work entitled 'Letters from Head quarters; or the Realities of the War in the Crimea, by an officer of the Staff,' it was made to appear that though Lord Cardigan did his duty in leading the charge, he made his way from the scene of action as quickly as possible, taking care of himself instead of the remnant of his brigade. The question then simply is, whether he was the first or among the first out of the field? It should not be difficult to ascertain this point, as there were hundreds watching the scene of action with intense interest, and able to state who emerged first from the *melee* about the Russian guns. Lord Cardigan produces the affidavits of certain officers and men with him in the charge to prove his whereabouts; but justly or unjustly, there will always be some suspicion of such evidence, as people do see things sometimes a good deal through the medium of their interest in recommending themselves to those who have the power of serving them. They may not be capable of swearing falsely, but their representations may be coloured favourably to a certain effect.

Such a witness, however, as General Scarlett, who watched the return of the broken troops, is entitled to the highest credit, both in respect of his character and his opportunity of cool observation. What he states bearing on the question is as follows:

"At the instant when the first line of the Light Brigade charged into the battery it was almost impossible, from the dense smoke and confusion, to discern what took place; but a few moments afterwards I observed the remnant of the Light Brigade, as well as the remains of the second line, retreating towards the ground which they had occupied immediately before the charge, while dismounted men and horses without riders were scattered over the space which the brigade had just traversed. . . . A few moments after this Lord Cardigan, coming, as far as I could see, from the direction of the battery, *and with the retreating troops*, rode up to Lord Lucan and myself. At this time the Heavy Brigade had been halted, after retiring a short distance, and I was somewhat in advance of them. I remember on this occasion pointing out to Lord Cardigan the broken remnants of his line as they were retiring up the hill."

There is a little want of explanation here. When General Scarlett first saw Lord Cardigan coming, as he says, with the retreating troops, was his lordship in advance or in the rear of them? and when the General pointed out to Lord Cardigan the broken remnant of his line retiring up the hill, had they been in advance of his lordship, or had he been in advance of them? The whereabouts is here the whole question, and the order in which officers and men came out of the affair.

Upon the trial it will doubtless be shown whether it was or was not a matter of surprise to the lookers-on and others, that Lord Cardigan was so soon back at the ground from which he started, and it is probable that the evidence of the leaders of the third line, composed of the 4th Light Dragoons and 11th Hussars, will be called for. That line returned formed and in good order, with the surviving officers all in their right places.

There can be no disposition to take away any English officer's character for courage; it is a national pride to suppose bravery common to all, and perhaps more has been insinuated against Lord Cardigan than is fair and just. He led the charge gallantly, and if he did not bring up the retreat as well, it may have been that his presence of mind was not as equal to the occasion as his courage. Many a man in an affair of the kind with a firm heart gets a confused head. All these, and more allowances would have been made for anything apparently amiss in the conduct of Lord Cardigan if it had not been for the egregious fanfaronade which has provoked adverse scrutiny and a disposition to put the worst construction on equivocal circumstances. There is more, too, than this; for the selfish way in which notoriously Lord Cardigan lived in the Crimea, in comfort if not in luxury on board his yacht, while the rest of the army were undergoing privations and hardships, was the sort of context by which was construed his behaviour in the Balaklava charge, leading to the conclusion that he always took the first care of himself. It may have been unjust; if it was, he provoked the error of judgment.

The *Times* claims for Lord Cardigan a victory in the first step of his prosecution; but as the proceeding is *exparte*, the victory must be of the sort boasted in the burlesque—

> "Thus far with conquest have our arms been crowned,
> "Because we've met no foe to fight withal."

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION OF FISH.

(*From the Times, April 20.*)

ON Friday evening Mr. Frank Buckland, well known for his varied experimental researches in natural history, delivered a lecture at the Royal Institution on this interesting subject. The theatre was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, the Duke of Northumberland taking the chair. On the table in front of Mr. Buckland were shown a variety of boxes of different kinds, but all of the simplest forms, in which on a bed of clean gravel, and beneath a shallow stream of water, the eggs of trout, salmon, perch, &c., in various stages of development were being hatched.

After a few prefactory observations on the great importance of finding some means of increasing and protecting our fast decreasing supplies of fish, Mr. Buckland went on to say that there were probably no creatures in nature which were better calculated to repay our care by their enormous productiveness than fish. They had, no doubt, all heard of the estimated number of eggs which most species of fish deposited at a single spawning every year; but he had not been satisfied with a mere rough estimate, but had taken the trouble to go carefully into the subject and ascertain, both by weight and by measurement, the number of eggs which the chief kinds of edible fish did actually lay at each spawning. From these experiments he had ascertained that the salmon and trout both deposited eggs at the rate of 1,000 for every pound weight of the parent fish. Turbot deposited 385,000 eggs; roach, 48,000; mackerel, 86,000; jack, 42,800; brill, 239,000; smelt, 36,000; soles, 134,000; perch, 120 000; and the codfish no less than 4,000 000. With such powers of reproductiveness as this it might be said that fish were perfectly well able to cultivate themselves, but it was not so, as was proved by the fact, as far as the science of natural history had been able to show it to be a fact, that not one salmon egg out of a thousand ever came to maturity as a grown fish. In the case of the salmon, a thousand evils beset it on its way to the shallow water, where it wished, if he might so term it, to make its nest. When in this condition it was called a foul fish, and was not eaten in this country; but, unfortunately, it was not only eaten, but very much liked in France, which offered a ready market for the poacher. When, however, the spawn were laid, the perils of the young fish began at once. There might be a drouth, or there might be a flood, and either would destroy the eggs. Other fish ate the spawn; trout sometimes ate their own, and 500 eggs had actually been hatched after being taken from the maw of a trout which had swallowed them. The larvæ of dragonflies, and the little insect called the "water sweep," were great destroyers of the young eggs. The poor little water ousel was often shot for his supposed depredations on the spawn; but the real truth was that he never touched it, and only came to prey on the insects that had assembled to prey on the spawn. So far from being destroyed, therefore, he should rather be preserved. A bird that did a vast deal of mischief in the way of devouring spawn was the swan, which with its long neck could easily find the salmon nest, and could always get at them. When a salmon had gone through all these perils to the age of 14 months it went to sea, and there on the margin of the salt water it met with a fresh host of voracious enemies always on the look-out for it, and he was afraid there was no safeguard against the depredations of these fellows. They might, however, materially increase the stock of those that left the river, and, therefore, as he believed, increase in exact proportion the numbers that would return to it, by hatching the spawn themselves, by the removal of nets and other obstructions which hindered the ascent of the fish, and by seeing that the water was not unnecessary poisoned by the refuse from manufactories. They must take the same care of the eggs of fishes, if they wanted them, as the gentleman who wished for good shooting took of his peasants' eggs. No expensive apparatus, fortunately, was needed for his purpose for the fish spawn. All that was required was boxes to let the water in at one end and out at the other, a slight layer of gravel that had been boiled to free it from the insects that might otherwise hurt the spawn, and a shallow but continuous stream of water running through it. The temperature of the water should be from 40 to 45 degrees; and when the spawn was in it must be let alone. There was a great art in letting things alone; and if the spawn was not let alone it was sure to die. Thirty to thirty-five days were sufficient to develope the eggs, and the fish broke through the egg with very large eyes to enable them to see their enemies and keep out of their way, with no mouths when they first emerged, but with the large umbilical sack or bag attached to their bodies, which contained the albumen of the egg, and which was gradually absorbed into the body of the fish, until it grew big enough to have a mouth to feed itself. They had all heard of Mr. Youle's efforts to introduce salmon into Australia, and in the course of the experiments on the best way of preserving fish spawn they had kept the eggs on a block of ice for 90 days, and the eggs were still alive. Another batch had been thus kept for 59 days, and were still as good and as much alive as on the day the fish laid them in the water. It was a most important discovery in what he might justly call the science of artificial incubation, for it showed that by taking such precautions the salmon spawn might be transmitted to Australia safely, and they meant to do it. For comparatively shorter distances—as in the case of some spawn of grayling and some trout he had received that very evening from France and Switzerland—it was only necessary to put the fresh spawn in bottles and carefully pack the bottles in boxes of damp moss. For the rest, to hatch them all that was wanted was a box of cleaned gravel, an equal temperature, and a stream of running water from an inch to an inch and a half deep. In France the system of hatching fish spawn had been carried on most extensively by the Government, and with enormously beneficial results. They had there hatched no less than 6,000,000 eggs, and restocked thousands of acres of their rivers. The Thames Angling Preservation Society wished to stock the Thames, and had placed boxes at Hampton; and Mr. Ponder, who had been one of the first to lead the way in this admirable scheme, had this year turned out into the Thames many thousands of salmon. Some people said that they would never get these fish back. That might be true or not, and he hoped not, but at all events it was worth trying; and it, at least, was certain that they would never get them back if they did not first put them in. They could put the young fish into the river at the rate of four for a penny, and Mr. Ponder would altogether turn nearly 70,000 fish of different kinds into the Thames this year. Looking at it only with a view to money profit, the system of artificial hatching would prove largely remunerative to lake and river owners. The annual value of the salmon imported from Ireland was no less than 330,000*l.*, and from Scotland as much as 500,000*l.* All England only produced salmon to the value of 30,000*l.* a year, and Yorkshire was so poor in this noble fish that he was told all the rivers in that large country only furnished to the value of 128*l.* per annum. It was, therefore, no mere scientific Plaything that was proposed to the owners of these fisheries, but a source of money value to them, which he was sure they would be only too glad to avail themselves of when the immense advantages of the system were pointed out to them. During the course of the lecture, the progress of the fish in its various stages of development in the egg up to an age of four or five days was most fully illustrated by means of a microscope and the electric light, which threw the image of the objects magnified on a white canvass screen suspended for the purpose. Some of these illustrations were exceedingly interesting, every movement in the ova being distinctly visible; and, in the case of the young fish, its rapid breathing, and even circulation of the blood from the umbilical sack downwards towards the tail, could be detected. The irritable activity of these formidable young monsters—for so they appeared when magnified—on their approaching or touching each other, created a great deal of amusement, and added not a little to the difficulty of keeping them in the field of view at all.

At the close of the lecture, which was delivered in a perfectly natural, easy, and very humorous style, Mr. Buckland was most warmly applauded, and the customary thanks were given by acclamation.

THE EARL OF CARDIGAN AND THE BATTLE OF BALAKLAVA.

(*From the Times, April 24.*)

THE Battle of Balaklava has been fought over again in the Court of Queen's Bench, and this time Lord Cardigan remains master of the field. He cannot be said, indeed, to have finally routed the enemy, inasmuch as the rule obtained by Mr. Bovill *ex parte* remains to be argued; but he has certainly gained an advantageous position, from which Colonel Calthorpe will find it very difficult to dislodge him. As impartial spectators of the conflict, we must, of course, suspend our judgment till proofs have been adduced in support of the libel in question; but we cannot put the same restraint on our wishes. We should be sorry to think that an officer of Colonel Calthorpe's rank and position had been guilty of malicious slander against the personal courage of a nobleman holding a high command in the army; but we should be still more reluctant to believe that this nobleman had sullied his own honour and the lustre of a brilliant feat of arms by deserting his followers in the presence of the enemy. That such a charge should be made on anonymous information, circulated in successive editions of a popular work, and reiterated after repeated protests by the injured party, is a scandal that can only be justified, if at all, by positive evidence of its unqualified truth. Even then it might be open to question whether a wise and kindly reticence would not have been more public-spirited than ostentatious publicity. We do not feel bound to decide this point of casuistry, but we are quite sure that brave men, for the sake of their own manhood, ought not to deal in these imputations unless under a paramount sense of duty. No antipathy to Imperialism and the Emperor Napoleon can excuse Mr. Kinglake for having employed this ignoble weapon against him, and no mere conviction of Lord Cardigan's incompetence as a General can excuse Colonel Calthorpe for such insinuations, especially after he had ceased to command the Light Brigade of Cavalry. Unless the accusation can be made good to the letter, no course will be open to its author, as a gentleman, but to come forward and retract it openly. Public opinion judges these matters by other than legal rules. It may be that the rule for a criminal information will be discharged on the ground that the motion should have been made immediately after the publication of the libel, but Colonel Calthorpe's character will remain on its trial. He can only clear it by substantiating his assertions, or making ample apology.

The vague suggestions of misconduct on the part of Lord Cardigan that have been bruited about ever since the first report of his heroism was called in question, have now narrowed themselves to a single issue. Colonel Calthorpe, who had been induced to withdraw or modify other offensive expressions, takes his stand upon his own version of the Balaklava charge. According to that version, Lord Cardigan was leading on his men to the attack of the Russian battery when the explosion of a gun frightened his horse, which swerved and carried his Lordship back as fast as he came. In the first edition the story was told as though the horse had run away with the rider, who was powerless to stop him. In the second and third a different complexion is given to the incident, under cover of a compliment to Lord Cardigan's horsemanship. It is there admitted, as if by way of concession, that he was not likely to have lost control over his charger, and the reader is left to infer that he fled of his own accord precipitately to the rear while the Light Brigade dashed into the battery. This most improbable statement is made on the authority of "officers present on the occasion," whose names are not given. Against it Lord Cardigan brings the sworn testimony of four officers at least, and several privates, actually engaged in the charge, one and all of whom declare that they actually saw him heading the troops as they penetrated the line of guns, while some affirm that they saw him ride through the battery, and that they saw him in rear of the battery defending himself against the Cossacks. One man's eye may deceive him, but it is simply incredible that several soldiers should have fancied that they saw their chief conspicuous in front, and have marked his conduct at different points of time after the guns were reached, if he was all the while galloping to the rear. Moreover, one witness at least observed Lord Cardigan's horse take fright, and admired the coolness with which he managed it, as he maintained his position in advance of his own line, then on the point of closing with the Russian gunners. Another went to his rescue when he was surrounded by Cossack horsemen behind the battery. There is no room for imagination here. It is truth or perjury; and until credible persons are produced who will swear that they saw the same Lord Cardigan turn to the rear when his horse swerved, and make his way back somehow through his own advancing "squadrons," we "firmly believe," with General Scarlett, that he was the first in the battery, that he passed through it, and that he was one of the last to retire.

We are not insensible to the inconvenience of bringing a question which partly turns upon military details before a civil court. But we really do not see what Lord Cardigan could have done. He could not allow such a stain to remain upon his memory. The charge was made by a man of no mean social influence, of high station in the army, and known to be related to Lord Raglan. It had come to be more than half believed in many circles, and the interest of it had been revived by the appearance of Mr. Kinglake's book. Unless refuted in Lord Cardigan's lifetime, and while survivors of the 25th of October were still to be found, it might have passed into history in connexion with a memorable day. He could not resort to what Mr. Bovill calls the "old method" of settling disputes of personal veracity, and we think his advocate would have done better to abstain from allusion, in a legal argument, to that disgraceful relic of the old wager of battle, as though it were a venial alternative. He failed to get a court-martial upon Colonel Calthorpe, on the obvious ground that no military offence had been committed. He tried in vain to obtain the suppression of the passage through the intervention of common friends, and to the representation of his solicitors, Colonel Calthorpe replied by a downright refusal to alter a single word. He might, of course, have appealed to a jury, but for every purpose except that of obtaining damages an application to the Queen's Bench was preferable. No doubt it would have been more proper to take this course earlier, but it was not until the 5th of February that the last defiance of Colonel Calthorpe was received. Moreover, it was urged with some force that a libellous narrative in a book, as distinct from a libellous article in a newspaper, is a continuing injury, and may acquire an increased power of damaging a reputation long after it first appears in print. Such were the reasons which led the Queen's Bench to strain their usual principle of limitation, and to grant a rule subject to a technical objection on the score of undue delay. For the sake of the public we are glad that they came to this decision. No doubt should be allowed to rest upon any part of such an occurrence as the Balaklava charge. While we criticize minutely the annals of extinct nations, and dogmatize upon the strategy of campaigns which can scarcely be traced in obscure chronicles, it is scarcely creditable that we should submit to uncertainty about facts of the greatest interest passing in our own times, and almost under our own eyes. What were the numbers of our effective force in the Crimea at various dates, what was the French loss at the Alma, whether a scurvy trick was played upon the British fleet by our allies, what credit was due to the tales of Sepoy atrocities during the Indian mutiny, what is the every-day working of the relief system in Lancashire—such are the topics which we are fain to treat as open questions, though we pronounce confidently on the events of remote and even of pre-historic periods. If we cannot get at the truth from living eye-witnesses, we may learn to appreciate the sceptical sarcasm of Sir Robert Walpole, "Don't read me history, for that I know must be false."

THE SKELETON IN EVERY HOUSE.

(*From the Examiner, April 11.*)

"The world is out of joint," and no one born to set it right. Survey mankind from China to Peru, and nothing is seen but troubles. In the far East and far West the view is equally black, North and South the same. The Western Powers are comparatively tranquil, but France has in Mexico the wolf by the ears which she can neither hold nor let go, and also, in common with ourselves, a share in the distress arising from the stoppage of the cotton supply. A fig is not more full of seed than Turkey big with subjects of discord. One Eastern question used to be enough to trouble Europe, there are now several rising threateningly. Italy is tortured with the calculus of the Pope in Rome. Prussia panders to Russia's lust of tyranny and cruelty. With all so black around, Austria looks comparatively fair and easy.

In all these troubles the two people who are and ought to be most sympathetic are the great Northern Powers of America and Europe, Russia and the Federal States, the two extremes of boasted liberty and despotism. Strange to say, between these two nations there has always been affinity, and something more. There has been a conceit of the same great destiny, both having an immense territory to people, and the prospect of a power enabling them to give law to their respective continents. Russia and America were in their dreams of ambition modestly content to divide the empire of the world between them. To the free it was no objection that the other was despotic, to the despotic that the other was free. That was the affair of those who might fall under their sway. The bond of real sympathy was that they were both big, growing, and bllying, "the top-loftiest nations in the world," "who could in time, and no distant time, larrup all the others." Any differences might be reserved till the division of the world should have been made, and no law known but the law of the Muscovite one or of the American many. On the other side of the Atlantic the beginning of the war with Russia was thought the end of the glory of England. The old country could never stand against the power of Russia. What could thirty millions do against sixty, what could these specks of islands do against a territory of eight million square miles? The mistake there was in the measure of strength, the weakness of Russia lying in her extent of territory and scant and poor population for it, and the strength of England in her compact, wealthy, and energetic population. To compare the two Powers fairly, territorially, erroneous as such a mode would be, the possessions of the British Crown should be summed up in an aggregate, and the amount would exceed that of the Russian Empire, and with much more of the life of government in it, for the Czar's authority does not circulate in the extremes of his territory, as that of our Sovereign does in her most distant dependencies. It was a great surprise to the Americans to find that the Goliah was not invincible, but they extracted consolations from our first mismanagement of the Crimean war, rejoicing in and exaggerating all our disasters. When the issue, however, could not be denied all the glory was given to France, and Russia was admired for having made the head she did against three Powers combined. The Russian Emperor was not ungrateful for the good wishes of the Americans and their high estimate of his power, and we all remember the proof he gave of his friendship, shortly after the breaking out of the Civil War, in a letter of advice excellent in all respects but this, that it would not, and could not be taken. He might as well have sent them a copy of Watt's Hymns, with the beautiful moral lesson, "Let dogs delight to bark and bite."

And now these two loving nations are in closely parallel circumstances and troubles, Russia endeavouring to suppress the revolt of Poland as the Federal Government is striving to quell the rebellion of the South. Here, then, is another bond of sympathy, if there be any truth in the saying that a fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind. Alexander and Lincoln have the same task before them, and much the same spirit in the execution of it. All means are accounted good to put down revolt. 'Let it be done in nine days,' says the Czar. It shall be done in ninety, asserts the American. Yet both wars drag on, and in Poland, moreover, extend. What indeed must have been the amount of oppression that has thrown into revolt a whole population, which has been carefully kept stripped of arms, and which nevertheless encounters with success the robbers and cut-throats who disgrace the name of soldiers. Their master has not heeded the lesson, *Curandum ne magna injuria fiat fortibus et miseris—spoliatis arma supersunt.*

The Russian Government had troubles enough on its hands without the addition of the insurrection it has provoked, the suppression of which in the mode attempted must end in the utter demoralisation of the army, the only instrument of order in the land. The affair of our countryman, Mr Finkenstein, is a specimen of insubordination which the opportunites of rapine and cruelty have brought about in the Russian soldiery. Between the malcontent, emancipated peasantry, and the unruly savages with arms in their hands, the prospect of the Czar looks black enough to satisfy even Polish enmity.

Surely if ever there was an occasion for the friend in need it is the present, and we are somewhat surprised that there is no movement in America to offer sympathy, if not succour, to the Emperor engaged like the Federal Government in the suppresion of revolt, and the subjugation of a people. Considering that America has always loved Russia, and not the less for her despotism, the claim upon her will not be diminished by the cause of the present struggle, and some help might be expected, something beyond mere good wishes for the re-establishment of a grinding tyranny. Greenbacks would not be worth much, abundant as they are, and costing nothing but printing and paper, but out of the large conscription proposed which is, as they say, so much more than sufficient to stamp out the rebellion in ninety days, could not a contingent be spared to assist the Czar to put down the Poles. Surely it would be handsome to offer him some aid for so legitimate and congenial a purpose, and it might be most appropriately lent in the shape of fifty thousand emancipated negroes, only a third of the black force which a leading philanthropist proposes to arm against the Southerners. Be the mode what it may, in comon gratitude and in consistency with all past professions of love and admiration, America is bound to do something for Russia in her present difficulty, her inability to butcher enough. With smaller claims Prussia does what she can, giving up fugitives, holding, as it were, the helpless victim's throat to the knife; but the Czar may not unreasonably expect more from a nation which has held him, his government, and the people in such honour, and counted upon their growing power to overshadow and control the fortunes of the vile, effete old country.

Business Announcements.

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of treating for accommodation, suitable for a Bank, or Office, the building of which is in construction in Forbes Street, are requested to apply to PESTONJEE SOOKLAJEE at Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.—Egyptian Cotton Seed, Cattle Hoes and Scarifiers, Forbes-Dunlop Patent Roller Gins.
Apply to PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Honorary Agents, Manchester Cotton Supply Association.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes. Bombay, Rampart Row.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received fresh from FORTNUM, MASON & Co., the following Novelties of a kind never before imported into Bombay.
YORK PIES, SOUPS, MEATS, TRUFFLES, MUSHROOMS, in tins.
BONBONS, ALMONDS, IMPERIALS, MUSCATS, APRICOTS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, in jars and tins.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, RINGS, FIGS, FRUITS in NOYEAU and BRANDY, in boxes and bottles.
Rampart Row

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education, and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

HAIR DYE,

J. ROBINSON, Hair Cutter and Perfumer from Truefitts, Bond Street, London, having had great experience in hair dying, begs to offer his services to the public of Bombay. 4. Medow Street, Fort.
N. B.—Ladies and Gentlemen waited on at their own residences.

F. BORSINI,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER and JEWELLER, begs to inform the Public, that he has always for sale Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery, by the best London, Paris and Geneva Makers.
N.B.—Chronometers repaired, cleaned and accurately rated.
Watches of every description repaired and cleaned properly so as to ensure time-keeping.
CHARGES MODERATE.
Bombay, Meadow Street, No. 38.

RED BOOT MART, Ready-made Boot and Shoe Warehouse, London and Paris Manufacture, established 1845.—The undersigned, in returning thanks to the public of Bombay and Outstations, begs to state that he has just removed to his former premises, No. 2, Hummum Street.
N. B.—Constituents at Outstations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.
R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.
TERMS—CASH.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

TO LET, the Upper STORIES of the said premises, for an Office, from and after the 1st of May.
Apply to RICHARD PARTRIDGE.
16th April, 1863.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland" per Steamer *China*, the following, viz:—
Ladies' Crinoline Bonnets.
Boys' and Girls' Crinoline Hats.
Ladies' Black Straw Hats.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls.
Ladies' French Corsets.
White and Colored Feathers.
Hair Plaits.
Mohair Dresses *for Monsoon Wear*,
"*A very Choice Selection of French Flowers.*"
"*The New Cardinibus Collapsing Steel Petticoat.*"
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

MRS. LAKE begs to notify to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that they will always find a large and fashionable assortment of every requisite for Wedding and Mourning Orders at her Establishment, No. 7, Byculla Road.
N. B.—Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.
No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, 21st May 1863.

ARRIVAL OF FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received per Overland the following viz:—
Ladies Fancy Crinoline and White Immitation Chip Bonnetts, Black and White Net shapes, Denmark White Luton, Split, Cheston, and Alexandra Hats, Fashionable Light Tissue and Glace Mantles, Paletot Sun shades of various colours, Black Glace, Organdi, Spun and White Mantles, Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Collar and Cuffs, Prince of Wales Embroidered Muslin, Garibaldi's Alexandra Ties, Real Valencian Silk Velvet, Swiss Bands, Prince of Wales Lawn Cambric Handkerchiefs, Rich Trimmings, Braid, Scarlet and White Twill Regent Ties, West End Collers, Hats for Girls of Denmark Split, Leamington, Havana and Valencia kind, Cashmere Hoods for children, Ladies' Silk Thread, and Cotton Hose, Fine Black French Cashmere Boots Elastic sides, Air Tight Jappanned Tin Boxes, Black Crape, Wool Hoods, Wool Boots, &c. &c.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonaico, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

JUST ARRIVED.—

Silk and Alpacca Umbrellas from the best makers in London	Rs. 4 to 12
Sponges	1 to 20
Hairbrushes (Gosnell & Co.)	3 to 5
Browne and White Turkish Towels (a dozen)	12 to 36
Fancy Looking Glasses assorted of sizes and shapes	2 to 20
Thermometers	2 to 5

Writing Paper and Envelopes from De la Rue & Co. Apply to
ROSSELET & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers, and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.
All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.
ROSSELET & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto, of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

THE undersigned having succeeded in getting several instantaneous STEREOSCOPIC NEGATIVES from different points of view of the Steamer *Bombay Castle*, as she now lies on her side in the Bombay Dockyard, will be happy to supply the Public with prints from the same.
McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. McCOMBIE and WRIGHT'S, either on sale or hire.
Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.
Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.
Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.
Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.
Oilman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.
A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT

FRESH SUPPLIES.

Per Overland Mail.

THE undersigned have now arranged for a continuous supply of DOUBLE Gloster Cheeses approved by all, PRIME YORK HAMS, preserved by a new process in a mixture of Salt and Sugar.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON for Breakfast, &c. as fresh as in England.
McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

FOR THE MONSOON. *Per Overland Mail.* Black and white WATERPROOF CLOAKS, and Leggings, at moderate rates. Apply at once to
McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT,

BASSETT & Co. (late WALKER & Co.)—All kinds of CARPENTERS' and ENGINEERS' TOOLS, HOUSE FITTINGS of all descriptions, including WATER CLOSETS, WASH-HAND BASINS, &c. &c.
PORTLAND CEMENT (*only a few casks left*), PAINT BRUSHES, GARDEN TOOLS, SHOT and POWDER FLASKS, RIFE FITTINGS.
NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late Firm of W. H. WALKER & Co. are requested to settle their accounts as soon as possible, or they will necessarily be handed over to our solicitors for recovery
BASSETT & Co.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—A Large GODOWN in Marine Street, Apply to COWASJEE MANECKJEE LIMJEE, at Messrs. Leckie & Co.'s Office.

TO LET.—A Godown, situated in the Fort, British Hotel Lane, lately occupied by Messrs. LYON, BROTHERS & Co. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS, No. 11, British Hotel Lane, Fort.

TO BE LET.—The Spacious Premises at the corner of Church Street and Meadow Street lately occupied by the P. and O. Company with large Godowns, &c., suitable for Banking Houses, Shops, and Storerooms. For further particulars apply to TREACHER & Co., Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—A very large Godown in Nesbit Lane, No. 9. Apply to EDULJEE PALLONJE BROS. No. 40, Medow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—From 1st June, the large, commodious, and airy BUNGALOW, called "Bell Grove," situated in Love Lane, Mazagon, occupied by the Hon'ble J. D. INVERARITY. Apply to DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE Parukh, Girgaum Back Road No. 2.

TO LET.—The snug LITTLE COTTAGE on the Mount Road Mazagon. Apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—A spacious WAREHOUSE, in Golah Lane, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to JEWAJEE MANOCKJEE, on the Premises.

TO BE LET.—A furnished Upper-roomed HOUSE in Mount Road, Mazagon, from 1st June to 30th September. Vehar Water on the Premises. Rent moderate. Apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Marine Street.

ADDITIONAL ROOMS have been added to the Cambridge Hotel, and are now available for the wet season.

TO LET.—Light Carriages and very quiet Saddle Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Terms Rs. 65 per month.
THOS. GAYNOR.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice

Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 ks. for Rs.	50
Do. Sleeve Studs, do. from ... 20 to	35
Do. Rings, set with pearls, rubies, and turquoise. 4 to	40
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved... 25 to	30
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets, from ... 20 to	50
Gold Hunting Watch, independent seconds, with two dials, and dates of the month Lever	700
Do. Self-winding independent seconds, Lever	600
Do. Self-winding Ladies' Hunting Watches, beautifully enamelled, and set with diamonds	400
2 Gold Reversible Watches making at pleasure, a Hunting or Open-faced Watch, one of them splendidly chased and engraved	300

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, of every kind and description.
Walking Sticks do. do.
Stereoscopes, for 12, 25, and 50 Views, from Rs. 45 to 70.
And a great variety of fancy goods, which really deserve to be seen.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful French Iron Safe, large size. Apply to
ROSSELET &

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Saddlery, by McNaghten, of Glasgow.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 4th June 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 4 P.M., THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, the Valuable Landed Property belonging to J. S. TATE, Esq., Civil Engineer, "Roseville Cottage," near the line of Railway between Khandalla and Lanowlee, with another Bungalow and Out-houses, and an extensive well, land, out-garden, well stocked with shrubs and plants, situated in a most healthy and cool situation, and there is a well of good water close by.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 4th June 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, and Colored Piece Goods, Twists, &c. &c.
3 Cases T. Red Cambrics.
400 Bundles Staffordshire No. 8 Galvanized Telegraph Wire.
320 Do. do. do. The whole weighing about 37 tons.
8½ Dozen quart Tins Preserved Liquid Milk.
58½ Dozen Pints do. do.
16½ Dozen Half Pints do. do.
1 Case 25 Reams large Documental Paper.
1 Case 25 Reams large Price Current Paper.
1 Case 24 Reams large Coloured Advertising Paper.
1 Case 49 Reams large Letter Paper with adhesive envelopes in boxes of ½ Ream.
Just landed a Case of Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Childrens' superior Boots and Shoes, of various sorts and sizes.
A Case of Hardware, comprising Kent Hammers, Hatchets, Compasses, Plyers, Sugar-nippers, Boarding Axes, Handle Chisels, Plane and Cut Irons. Turners' Chisels, &c. &c.

SALE OF SHARES.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mayabhoy Premabhoy, Esquire, on account of Nemchund Khoopchund, the mortgager.
5 Shares in the Royal Spinning and Weaving Company.
And by order of the Honorable Pemabhoy Hemabhoy Esquire, the following Shares—
On account of Dhunjee Dyal the mortgager.
1 Share in the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.
On account of Merwanjee Framjee Dadyburjodna the mortgager.
1 Share in the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.
2 Shares in the Throstle Mill Company.
On account of Shaw Pranjeewandass Doolubdass the mortgager.
1 Share in the Commercial Bank of India.
127 Shares in the Central Bank.
4 Shares in the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.
2 Shares in the Throstle Mill Company.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few very superior Waterproof Coats, price Rs. 15 each.
SHERRY.
Fine English-bottled Brown Dinner Sherry, at Rs. 15 per dozen. To close an account.
WINES.
Good Sherry ......Rs. 18 per doz.
Bernard and Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—in quarts ......Rs. 13 per doz.
A few Iron letter Copying Presses, complete with Copying Book. Price Rs. 17-8 each to close an account.
Bombay, 4th June 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, a few Bales of Twists, a few pairs Black Morocco Riding Leggings.
30 Casks of Iron Polished Rice Bowls, No., 1 to 10.
A Case of Opera Glasses, of sizes.
AT 1 P. M.
A strong and serviceable English-built Dog Cart slightly used, with a Silver Grey Arab Horse and Harness.
A second-hand Shigram, has been thoroughly repaired.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.
On account of the concerned.
4 Sets of Plated Mounted Single Harness.

SALE OF HOONA DELLWADDA COTTON.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Depot of Bhimjee Ghirddur at Colaba, on account and at the risk of Shaw Bappoobhoy Vishram, the first purchaser, and by order of Shaw Khoosall Davechund & Co.
25 Candies of Hoona Dellwadda Cotton of the crop of 1919 Suvunt.

AUCTION SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF VERY SUPERIOR ENGLISH FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT PIER GLASSES, TUCKER'S LAMPS, &c. &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th, and on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tardeo, opposite the Police Chowkey, a consignment of very superior English Furniture, Magnificent Pier Glasses, Tucker's Lamps, &c. just arrived, comprising Mahogany and Rosewood, elegantly brass inlaid, and plain Oblong Side, Card, Pier, Writing, Work, Occasional and other Tables, of a variety of choice and fancy patterns, with Marble Slabs, Cheffoniers with Glass Doors, Whatnots, Chests of Drawers, Chairs, Couches, Sitties, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Music Stands, several pairs of magnificent large and small size Looking and Pier Glasses, and Mirrors in very elegantly ornamented frames, Tucker's Plated Hanging Argand Lamps, and 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 light Chandeliers with rich Cut Drops, Crystal Pedestal, Table Argand Lamps, Bronze Do., Handsome Brass Gilt Hall Lanterns, Carriage Lamps, Elegant Velvet Pile and English Brussels Carpets, Sofa and Carriage Rugs, Handsome Large Vases, and Table Ornaments, Excellent Eight-day English Clocks by "Frenct" and others, a collection of Musical Boxes and Accordions, Fancy Velvet Pile Table Covers, Superior Plated Mounted Single and Double Harness, Neat Dinner; Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Services, rich Cut Glass Ware, Best Plated Candlesticks, Cruet and Egg Stands, Salvers, Spoons and Forks; also an assortment of Elegantly Carved Blackwood open worked Furniture, and a variety of fancy goods and merchandise, &c. &c.; Catalogues to be published, and the property will be on view one week before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Four-oared Race Boat nearly 30 feet long.
A Travelling Garry with 2 very large Bullocks.
A self-driving second-hand Phaeton.
A Seed-cleaning Machine, large.
A Jacob's Double Barrel Rifle in case.
An English-built Miniature Brougham, has been but little used.
A first rate Yaboo Pony, free from vice, Color dark brown.

THE NEW PATENT REVERSIBLE MALVERN DOG CARTS.

Just landed ex "Beauvila" and "Ambrose."

Messrs. BENNETT & Co have just received for sale on commission, three very superior highly-finished English-built new Patent Reversible Malvern Dog Carts with imitation cane and wicker worked panels, Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps with fancy coloured Glasses. These drags are peculiarly built either to carry 2 or 4 persons, of very light construction, and easy to pull, built to order to stand the Indian climate, by the celebrated makers, Messrs McNaughton and Smith, of Worcester, Patentees, who gained the last Exhibition Prize Medal for their first-class finish and workmanship.—Also,

HARNESS.

A few sets of very superior English-made Carriage, Gig, and Dog Cart Harness, with best plated mountings. Prices moderate to effect a quick sale.

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of treating for accommodation suitable for a Bank or Office, the building of which is in construction in Forbes Street, are requested to apply to PESTONJEE SOOKLAJEE at Messrs. BENNETT & Co's.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 4th June 1863.

Insurances, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on puckabuilt Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
ACCUMULATED FUND, £2,122,828.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire on Buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.
Pucka-built and Tiled Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favorable terms.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd June 1863. Agents.

THE BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, which specially limits the liability of each Shareholder to the amount of his shares.
CAPITAL £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each, with power to increase to £2,000,000.
First Issue 25,000 Shares.
Deposit, on Application. £1 per Share, and £1 on Allotment.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald Boyd, Director of the Union Bank of London ......London.
Francis C. Braun, of Blessig, Braun and Co. ......Liverpool.
Thomas Chilton, of Holderness and Chilton, President of the Chamber of Commerce......Liverpool.
Francis Anderson Clint, of Clint and Co., Chairman of the Shipowners' Association ......Liverpool.
Charles B. Colchester, of Colchester and Woolner......London.
William James Fernie, of Fernie Brothers and Co....Liverpool.
Arthur Bower Forwood, of Leech, Harrison, and Forwood......Liverpool.
Peter George Heyworth, of Heyworth, Pearce, and Balman ......Liverpool.
Thomas Harrison, of Thomas Harrison and Co......Liverpool.
Thomas Kendall, of Kendall Brothers ......Liverpool.
Edward Lawrence, of E. Lawrence and Co......Liverpool.
George Lyall, of Lyall, Still, and Co......London.
Andrew Malcomson, of J. & D. Malcomson & Co...Liverpool.
Robert Maxwell, of A. F. and R. Maxwell......Liverpool.
George M. Papayanni, of Papayanni Brothers......Liverpool.
John Park, of Williams, Park, and Co......Liverpool.
Charles K. Prioleau, of Fraser, Trenholm, & Co......Liverpool.
John Ravenscroft, of W. and J. Ravenscroft and Co.
Chairman of the North and South Wales Bank...Liverpool.
James Seawright, of James Seawright and Co......London.
Samuel Stitt, of Stitt Brothers and Co......Liverpool.
Thomas Wilkinson Tetley, of Hollinshead, Tetley, and Co......Liverpool.
Thomas Stenhouse, Director of the Chartered Bank of India, &c......London.
Henry Threlfall Wilson, of H. T. Wilson and Chambers ......Liverpool.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Fletcher and Hull, Liverpool.
Messrs. Flux and Argles, Mincing Lane, London.

BROKERS.
London—Messrs. Laurence, Son, & Pearce, Auction Mart, E.
Liverpool—Messrs. Thomas Tinley and Sons.
" Messrs. G. and T. Irvine.

BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London, London.
The Union Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool.
TEMPORARY OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
6, Cook-street, Liverpool.
39, Lothbury, London, E.C.

The business of the Company will be confined to the issuing of Policies on FREIGHT AND GOODS ONLY, and it is expressly provided, as a fundamental element in the constitution of this Company, that no insurance shall be effected on the ships themselves.

JOINT AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
STENHOUSE & Co.
LAWRENCE & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.,
Completely Registered, pursuant to Act 7 & 8 Vict., cap. 110
CAPITAL, £2,500,000.
Directors.
HENRY WILLIAM PEEK, Esq. (Peek Brothers & Co.), *Chairman.*
H. TROWER, Esq. (Trowers & Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman.*
JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq. (J. & J. Colman.)
CHARLES CURLING, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
EDWIN FOX, Esq. (Halliday, Fox, & Co.)
NEHEMIAH GRIFFITHS, Esq. (N. Griffiths, Tate, & Fisher.)
SAMUEL HANSON, Esq. (Samuel Hanson & Son.)
FREDERICK WILLIAM HARRIS, Esq. (Dixon & Harris.)
SMITH HARRISON, Esq. (Harrisons & Crosfield.)
DAVID HART, Esq. (Lemon Hart & Son.)
FRANCIS HICKS, Esq. (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
JOHN HODGSON, Esq. (Grant, Hodgson, & Co.)
JOHN HUMPHERY, Jun., Esq. (Humphery & Son.)
MOSS JOSHUA, Esq. (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
WILLIAM LEASK, Esq., Eastcheap.
ANDREW LUSK, Esq. (A. Lusk & Co.)
ALEXANDER SIM, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
JOHN ROBERT THOMSON, Jun., Esq. (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
JOHN KEMP WELCH, Esq. (Orlando Jones & Co.)
Manager of Fire Department.—HENRY THOMSON.
Actuary.—W. P. PATTISON.
Solicitors.—Messrs. THOMAS & HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.
Bankers.—THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK,
Secretary.—HENRY GHINN.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department of the above Company, are empowered to issue Policies on the most favourable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.
Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Agents for the Company.

SUB-MARINE DIVING COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to undertake all descriptions of SUBMARINE DIVING, viz., examining and scraping ship's bottoms, stopping leaks, blasting rock, and laying foundations, &c. &c.
For further particulars apply to D. A. McCORMICK, Agent, at Eduljee Cursetjee's, Dubash, Forbes Street, opposite David Sassoon's.

THE WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £100,000 (TEN LAKHS) IN FOUR THOUSAND SHARES OF £25 EACH.
Provisional Directors.
THE HON'BLE M. SCOTT, Esq.
R. McILWRAITH, Esq.
J. A. FORBES, Esq.
R. L. TRACEY. Esq.
H. BYNE, Esq.
R. HANNAY, Esq.
SPENCER COMPTON, Esq.
Solicitor.—MESSRS. KELLY AND HORE.
Treasurers.—BANK OF BOMBAY.
Secretary.—G. W. TERRY, Esq.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of erecting, establishing, and maintaining, under European Management, in the New Town on the Esplanade of Bombay, A FIRST CLASS HOTEL on the scale adapted to the present times and to the requirements of the rapidly increasing and constantly shifting population of the Capital of Western India.

Hotel accommodation in Bombay is at present notoriously bad in kind, and insufficient to meet the wants of the comparatively limited number of Travellers to or from Europe who pass through the Town. Indeed, even permanent residents in Bombay—now that rents have risen so high and that the space left in the Island for building new Dwelling-houses is so limited—feel the necessity for the establishment of an Hotel in which they could enjoy, on reasonable terms, some at least of the comforts and luxuries of European life. But when, in the course of the next five years, the continual development of our trade and the completion of the system of Indian Railways has transformed Bombay, now merely the chief town of the Presidency, into the commercial and industrial capital of the whole of India, and made this port the gateway of the East for hundreds of passengers by every weekly mail, the confusion and discomfort will be overwhelming unless preparations be made to meet the pressure by the erection of an Hotel on a scale of grandeur and comfort equal to that of the Palatial Hotels which have sprung up of late years, in consequence of the immense stimulus given to travelling by Railways and Steamers, in the great Capitals of Europe and America.

The Company proposes to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the building of a New Town on the space now occupied by the Ramparts and Esplanade of the Fort of Bombay, to secure a site, unequalled for convenience of access from the harbour, the European Town, and the Railway Stations, and being at the same time close to the sea, away from the sights and smells of the Native Town, and always open to the invigorating Sea breeze.

Under proper management, it is believed that such an Hotel cannot fail to be successful, and to return large profits to the Shareholders. Public opinion in Bombay is unanimous in favour of such an undertaking, and to those who have witnessed the marvellous development of Bombay within the past few years, and who know how eager is the demand for Hotel accommodation at present, it need not be pointed out to what an immense extent that demand will be increased within the next two or three years.

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Officiating Secretary, Western India Hotel Company (Limited), Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Fort.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.

T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.

T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegaretts, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.
Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs. Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, [illegible] Tables, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.
Nicklesilver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.
Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemans.
Do. do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.
Do. Open faced, Ladies.
Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.
Do. German Silver Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies Companions, Portmonaies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Chuckmuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petrolene Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.
Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.
Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

1. La Belle D'Orient Valse.
2. In the Strand.
3. The Rataplan Polka.
4. La Traviata.
5. Red, White and Blue.
6. The Burlesque Galop.

1. Fenella Valse.
2. Spitzan Polka.
3. Les Zouaves Quadrille.
4. Le Barbier de Seville.
5. Kitty Patterson. A Dreadful Story.
6. Canz mein Leken Galop.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.
THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.
Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.
N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repairs.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

Insurances, &c.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Combined Capital 14½ Millions Java Rupees equal to above 12 1/10 Millions Company's Rupees.
Head Agency at Batavia under Local Direction.
Agents in LONDON.—Finlay, Hodgson & Co.
" LIVERPOOL.—Thomas, Finlay & Co.
" KURRACHEE.—Volkart Brothers.
" CALCUTTA.—Apcar & Co.
" MADRAS.—Dymes & Co.
" SINGAPORE.—Stelling, Hooglandt & Co.
" HONGKONG, CANTON, & SHANGHAI.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

AGENCIES also in Akyab, Bassein, Rangoon, Amoy, Samarang, and Sourabaya, (Java), Padang, (Sumatra), Nagasaki, Yokohoma, Bangkok, Manila, and Saigon.
The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the above Company are prepared to take Marine Risks to Europe, Australia, China, and in general all Asiatic Ports.
VOLKART BROTHERS.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year	1858	£196,148
Do. do.	1859	228,314
Do. do.	1860	262,977
Do. do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in London and Calcutta, 1834.
CONFIRMED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT 6 WILLIAM IV., CAP. 64.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £670,000, OF WHICH ONE HALF IS HELD BY THE INDIAN BRANCH.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
Actuary.—Christian Child, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCH.

Directors.
William H. Smoult, Esq. George Brown, Esq.
John N. Bullen, Esq. Alex. Walker, Esq.
C. S. Hogg, Esq.
Local Director at Allahabad—Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
Auditors.
Harry Inglis Lee, Esq. N. S. Swoodland, Esq.
Physician—Alexander Webb, Esq., M. D.
Treasurers. *Solicitors.*
Bank of Bengal. Messrs. Frith & Sandes.
Agents and Secretaries—Messrs. Braddon and Co.
Madras Agents. *Bombay Agents.*
Messrs. Bainbridge & Co. Messrs. Leckie & Co

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.
Andrew Hay, Esq. J. Somerville, Esq.
George Taylor, Esq. T. F. Gray, Esq.
W. B. Tristram, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. F. Broughton, F.R.C.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

THE profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1861 which is equivalent to 45 per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:—

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.			Annual Premium Payable after deduction.		
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	May 1857	10,000	420	189	0	0	231	0	0
30	"	10,000	480	216	0	0	264	0	0
40	"	10,000	590	265	8	0	324	8	0
50	"	10,000	740	333	0	0	407	0	0
60	"	10,000	1,030	463	8	0	566	8	0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between he Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

12. All Policies becoming claims on the Society will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

13.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than six years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

14.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

15.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent. upon the original charges and the success of the "Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without Participa.
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	45	34

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch
Bombay, April 1860.

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